

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XX.—No. 521.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

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ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:

NO. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	303
EDITORIALS:	
The National Duty of Crushing Quayism,	307
One Reason: And Enough,	308
Ocean Trade for the Last Fiscal Year,	308
The Armenian Situation,	308
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Law of Literature,	309
Landscape at the Salon of the Champ de Mars,	310
"Farmers' Movements" in Pennsylvania,	311
Sir Henry Havelock.	312
WEEKLY NOTES,	313
"THE DOCTOR, &c.,"	313
REVIEWS:	
Gosse's "Northern Studies,"	314
Fullerton's "On Sameness and Identity,"	314
Heinemann's "Arabic Authors,"	315
Isaac's "Maria,"	315
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	315
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	316
THE DECOLLETÉ IN MODERN LIFE,	316
CURRENT EXCERPTS,	317
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	318
DRIFT,	318

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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Senate has been engaged in discussing the Tariff bill, with the exception of three days all but wasted on the Indian Appropriation bill, which finally passed without a division in almost the shape in which it was reported. If the minority could have devised any way of spending more time on it, so as to stave off the Tariff bill and the National Elections bill, they undoubtedly would have done so. But the business of "spinning when the tow is done" is a tiresome one even to Democratic orators.

In the speech-making on the Tariff, Mr. Plumb had the distinction of being the first Republican orator. As was intimated in the resolution of instructions which he got the Senate to send to the Committee on Finance, he is dissatisfied with the bill as not reducing duties simply. Curiously enough, his speech took the shape of a dissertation on the possibility of too much revenue reduction bringing about a deficit in the Treasury. Of the other Republican Senators, Messrs. Sherman, Allison, Morrill, and Aldrich took part in the discussion and they mainly to puncture Free Trade rhetoric with facts.

Mr. Voorhees touched the highest point in pure declamation, and even Mr. Vance and Mr. Morgan took some pains to argue from a more reasonable basis. Mr. Morgan took under his protection the oppressed negro of the South, who,—he said,—pays \$5.30 a year in Tariff taxes, and gets nothing in return. As we said once before, the Freedmen are the most likely constituency for the extension of Free Trade opinions, being the least enlightened part of our citizenship. But why Mr. Morgan is so zealous for the interests of that part of his constituency we do not know; he and his friends have taken great care that its opinion of the Tariff or of anything else in our public life shall count for nothing. And if he were to ask the Freedmen around Birmingham in his own State, he probably would learn that there are black citizens,—we do not say voters,—who have found that the Tariff is a very good thing for them. The iron-workers of northern Alabama report that they have no trouble with the Freedmen in the matter of getting them to work, and say they want no better workmen. In fact nothing can be better for the black man than the multiplication of other industries than farming in the South. Agriculture is inseparably associated in his mind with slavery, so that he will sooner work at anything else.

MR. MCPHERSON, like Mr. Voorhees, has shifted his position on the Tariff, and has to make good his record as a Democrat who votes "for what the party chooses." So he was equally zealous with the Senator from Indiana; but his zeal found vent in misrepresentation instead of rhetoric. He gave the Senate a number of "facts which are not facts," and as he represents a manufacturing State, some of the Southern Senators invited him to pose as a first-rate authority on the practical working of Protection. When reminded of the wide discrepancy between his present attitude and his former declarations in favor of Protection to American labor, he at once declared that he was still in favor of enough to keep up American wages, but not to do anything for the manufacturer. He was ready to vote for the reduction of the duties on the Tariff to a maximum of 35 per cent.—all but those on glass and earthenware, which industries he, as a citizen of New Jersey, thought should get 40 per cent.

Mr. Vance spent most of his time in showing that the Republican party is giving way on the subject of Protection. He did not find the evidence of this in the bill before him—far from it—but in Mr. Blaine's urgency of reciprocity in the matter of the

sugar-duties, in the passage of Mr. Frye's Shipping bills, and other proofs that the party begins to admit importance of the foreign market to the American farmer. As the restoration of our shipping by including it within the protective system was one of the measures urged in the Republican platform of 1888, it cannot be said that Protectionists have been indifferent to the extension of our commerce. And why did Mr. Vance vote against a bill which had that laudable object? His other theme was the mockery of the American farmer by duties on farm-produce we do not import. Here he ignored entirely the existence and character of Canadian competition, except in the matter of barley. There is not a duty in the bill which is not suggested by the actual needs of some American interest; and it is more of a farmers' bill than is any Tariff bill since 1828.

THE Senate has voted not to agree to the House's substitute for its own "Original Package" bill. Either it declines to enter upon the larger question of legalizing State legislation which restricts commerce in the interest of health or morals, or it regards the terms of the House bill as too stringent. We regret this, as there certainly is a necessity for enlarging the powers of the State over other things than intoxicants, and as the House bill guards carefully against any abuse of the powers conceded. We observe in some of the Prohibitionist newspapers an objection to the House substitute, on the grounds that it seems an evasion of the direct issue raised by the Supreme Court. They complain that the House seems too anxious to avoid giving any kind of sanction to prohibitory laws, and so runs the whole matter under a more general specification. This is absurd, as the Senate bill applies just as much to importations into High License States and Local Option counties as to Prohibition States. It gives no sanction to Prohibition that it does not give to these rival policies. It simply decides that the States shall be free to settle this question for themselves, as is the wish of everybody who is not committed to the saloon and its interests. The objection is the last echo of what we heard some months ago of the Supreme Court having made Prohibition a national issue,—which it has not.

It is objected by the *Times* of New York, that Congress has no right to delegate to the States powers which the Constitution vests in the national government. This is not the view taken by the Supreme Court, as even in the majority opinion it is plainly intimated that a law of Congress would furnish the remedy for any hardships which the "Original Package" decision would inflict. And the law is quite in harmony with national legislation on other points, as in the clause of the new Bankruptcy bill, which provides that when a State makes a claim for wages a first lien on the property of a bankrupt, this shall be recognized in proceedings under the bill. In fact the country always has proceeded upon common-sense principles in defining the bounds of State and national jurisdiction, and has not bound itself by hard and fast rules.

THE possibility of maintaining the circulation of the National Banks is a matter which occupies the attention of several Senators, especially Messrs. Sherman and Farwell. A report from the Controller of the Currency shows that it has fallen off to \$125,791,940, not counting what is already in process of redemption. Mr. Sherman wishes to increase the amount by cancelling the restriction which confined the issue of notes to ninety per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. This would put it up to \$138,000,000, but would not be any considerable relief to the banks, especially as the process of redemption of bonds would soon cut it down again. Mr. Farwell's suggestion, that they be allowed to

deposit other approved bonds as security for their notes, would effect far more, and indeed it would put the National Banking system on a better basis than it ever has occupied. It would enable each of them to furnish its own locality with a currency at once as safe and as cheap as the needs of the people call for, and would deprive the system of that appearance of being the creation of the richer States for their own benefit, which has made it so unpopular with the poorer parts of the country. Of course this would be abandoning the advantage of possessing a thoroughly homogeneous banking currency for the whole country. But that advantage is purchased at too high a price, when it is obtained by preventing the less wealthy parts of the Nation from obtaining a supply of money for their uses. We cannot afford to be more homogeneous in currency than in condition.

There is little prospect of getting Congress to perceive the necessity of action until it has had some farther experience of the inadequacy of mere Government issues of any kind. The localization of issues is as important a feature of a good currency as its convertibility into coin, or its security through other means. As the experience of Scotland shows, getting a local bank or branch of a bank is the first step to the development of local resources and the promotion of local industrial association. And this we never will get from mints or sub-treasuries, as we might get it from local banks.

THE House has passed the Bankruptcy bill by a very considerable majority, and with much less solid opposition than we should have expected. The objectors, chiefly members from the Southwest, had not thought out any effective line of criticism, but spent their time on waspish objections of a vague and general kind. The test really was on the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, which was a bill differing from that before the House in abolishing the compulsory features, by which an insolvent debtor could be constrained to become a bankrupt. Yet in spite of attempts to arouse partisan feeling against the bill, it got a good number of Democratic votes, and passed by 117 to 84.

This is the fourth attempt to rid the country of the confusion resulting from having as many systems of bankruptcy as there are States, to the great injury of commerce between the States. The first was the law of 1800, which was not long in force. The second was the law of 1867, which was badly drawn and was found oppressive to many sections of the country. Then came Judge Lowell's bill, which passed the Senate but was thrown out by the House, although it was a great improvement on the law of 1867. The proposed law is the work of business men of the West, who have found that in the present conflict of bankruptcy laws they are at a disadvantage. It is charged that it is only the wholesale dealers who desire its passage, and the inference is that the smaller people are to be oppressed by it. But any measure which gives the big houses a larger measure of security against dishonesty will lead them to deal more generously with the retail traders. As things now go, they have to charge insurance prices to all their customers, because they have not the security they ought to have against the dishonest among them.

THERE has been a good deal of dissatisfaction with the House Committee on Post-Offices for not having reported any of the numerous bills referred to it with the common object of excluding lotteries from the use of the mails. The truth is that the subject is much more difficult than appears on the surface. Several laws have been passed with this very object, but they have failed of their purpose because the Supreme Court has refused to sustain the exceptional grant to the Post-Office authorities of power to open suspected letters; and because it is impossible to obtain convictions against the Lottery in Louisiana, where the offenses formerly defined were mostly committed. The bill now reported by the Committee aims at avoiding these obstacles. There is no power given to open letters. But the offense of mailing any communication relating to business of a lottery is made indictable in

the State where it is received, as well as that in which it is mailed. And the Post-Office is authorized to exclude from mail facilities not only the lottery itself, but any person or corporation which is advertised as its agent. And it is made an indictable offense to mail to a lottery or its agents any communication relating to its business. Besides this, newspapers containing lottery advertisements are excluded from the mails.

This measure is as rigorous as the circumstances permit of. It will make it exceedingly difficult and dangerous for any lottery to attempt the extension of its business, as it does not know how many of the recipients of each batch of circulars may subject it to a separate prosecution, and that at a distance from its own locality, where juries cannot be "fixed," and public opinion is hostile. And it will not be able to depend on its subsidized newspapers to spread the knowledge of its offers, as the Louisiana company does through newspapers published outside that State. But should not the bill declare that the publication of offers and the reports of drawings under the guise of news shall be treated as advertising? "They that would sup soup with the Deil, need a long spoon;" and they that would catch the Louisiana Lottery must look ahead for all possible evasions.

THE publication of the correspondence between our State Department and the British with regard to the right of taking seals in Behring Sea is an illustration of the difficulties of carrying on a triangular negotiation. If it were with England alone we had to do, there would have been a basis of agreement reached before this. But propositions which seemed eminently fair and reasonable to Lord Salisbury before the Ottawa government had been consulted, had to be thrown over, and the ground of the discussion shifted, because Canada would not listen to what was reasonable. In truth the United Kingdom has not any interest in the matter which differs with or comes into collision with ours. We have left to her the whole industry of fitting the skins of our seals for human use, and have claimed nothing but the right to limit the number of those to be taken, and to specify who shall have the taking of them, just as England does in the case of the Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon. She sells the right to the highest bidder every year, and claims a jurisdiction to twenty miles out to sea. And while there is no danger of those fisheries being destroyed by excessive takes, and no restriction as to that matter is laid upon the successful bidder, in the case of the seals we find it indispensable to specify the number that may be taken each year, lest the stock should be destroyed.

Mr. Blaine's discussion of the history of the question clears up much that has been obscure. He shows that the famous protest of John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State during Mr. Monroe's administration, was not a denial of the exclusive rights claimed by Russia over that Sea. On the contrary it recognized those rights, but protested against Russia extending her colonial aggressions to points of the American continent farther to the South. In fact he applied to Russia the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, which he afterwards put into the President's mouth with reference to the Spanish Republics. So far from the claims of Russia being denied, they were admitted by both America and Great Britain in the treaties of commerce they negotiated with the Czar's government after the wars of the French Revolution. Up to the purchase of Alaska by the United States, there had been no question of Russian rights in the matter; and all that can be alleged on the other side is a loose statement made by Mr. Sumner in discussing the proposed purchase in the Senate. This Mr. Blaine brings out very clearly in his last letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, reviewing a despatch of Lord Salisbury.

And in International Law, traditional rights, however ill conformed to the general rules of that law, are not to be set aside without full compensation. This was the course taken by Europe in buying out the claims of Denmark to levy duties on vessels passing through Elsinore Sound.

A WASHINGTON dispatch (to the *New York Times*) cites the remarks of a Senator on the Behring Sea controversy, which seem to contain an unusual amount of pertinency.

"Suppose," he said, "a Chinaman living in this country puts some things in a small boat and rows out to sea beyond the three-mile limit to trade with some passing vessel, and a British cruiser comes along, picks him up, and confiscates the contents of his boat. The Chinaman is not a citizen of the United States, and cannot become one, but the United States is bound to protect him and his property, and it would be bound to demand satisfaction from England for the action of her cruiser. Its right to protect the fur seals, which are its property, and from which it derives a large revenue, is even stronger than in the case of the Chinaman's property. If I have a dovecote, and my doves fly across my neighbor's lot in search of food, my neighbor cannot lawfully stand on his own ground and shoot the doves. If he does I can bring an action at law against him. The seals which make their homes on islands of the United States have to go to sea for their food, and the United States has the right to protect them whether they go three miles or three hundred miles from land."

This view of the subject enlarges, and is entirely consistent with, the argument made by Mr. Blaine. It effectually meets, too, the rather sarcastic illustration used by Pres. Angell, of Ann Arbor, in his article in *The Forum*, last November, when, after remarking that "we can acquire no property rights in animals *feræ naturæ* from their birth on our soil," he added that "a claim by Canada to the wild ducks hatched in her territory, after the birds have passed her boundary, would seem to be just as valid as ours to seals in the open sea." The seals, it may justly be said, are not strictly in a state of nature, *feræ naturæ*; they have their home and are known, as well as the flocks and herds of the cattle raiser. If they cannot be identified individually they can collectively, and with absolute certainty. The illustration of the doves is a good one, and the whole case is knit together on the basis of this common-sense and common-honesty view of the facts.

THE correspondence between Secretary Blaine and Senator Frye as to the best way of managing the removal of the duties on raw sugar with reference to the extension of our commerce with the countries which send us that article, has been useful in bringing before the public mind in new detail the points set out in his long letter to the President. The Secretary put the case very admirably when he says:

"Let us see what is proposed: Our Government has heretofore collected a heavy duty from sugar, amounting one year, in the aggregate, to fifty-eight millions of dollars (\$58,000,000), and averaging fifty millions per annum for a considerable period. We wish now to cheapen sugar by removing the duty. The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture, and a thousand other things? In short, shall we pay for it all in cash, or try friendly barter for it in part? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection, and the best way to promote trade."

But we are not able to assent to the statement contained in the same letter, that the defeat of the treaties of reciprocity, which Secretary Frelinghuysen negotiated with Spain and Mexico, was due entirely to the unwillingness of Congress to remit the duties on sugar. The opposition to binding engagements of this kind was on much broader ground. It came from those who would have no objection to accomplish the same result by a modification of our Tariff laws, which would admit certain commodities free of duty from those countries which the President has ascertained to have made specified concessions to us. The form as well as the substance of the proposals contributed to their defeat. The concessions we were offered by both countries, but especially by Spain, were quite inadequate. Under the proposed treaty Spain would have continued to supply Cuba with nearly everything we would have cared to sell the Cubans; and to balance an annual purchase of \$40,000,000 worth of sugar, we should have sold to that island and Porto Rico less than a tenth as much. It was these considerations which determined the Senate on shelving the Spanish

Treaty, and the House on refusing to adopt the necessary legislation to give effect to that with Mexico.

THE Free Traders have been on the outlook for some evidence that the Republican party is ready to break with Congress for doing what it was elected to do in the matter of Tariff revision. Thus far the only evidence of any change of opinion has been found in the dissatisfaction of half-a-dozen people who happen to be adversely affected by some increase of a duty. The *New York Times* seems to find comfort in the action of the Republican State Convention of Nebraska, and publishes its platform under the heading: "A Low Tariff Demanded." All the platform has to say on the subject is that: "We favor a revision of the Tariff in the interests of the producer and laborer. The import duties on articles of common use should be placed as low as is consistent with the protection of American industries." Our esteemed contemporary is a "Low Tariff" paper. Is it ready for a revision of the Tariff "in the interests of the producer," leaving the consumer out of the question except that duties shall not be higher than is required for Protection? The position taken by the Nebraska Republicans is in complete harmony with that of the party at large.

On the other hand the unanimity of the Republican majority in the Senate in rejecting Mr. McPherson's motion to recommit the bill shows that the chances of having it defeated by a break in the party in that quarter are small indeed.

THE proposition to "boycott" the North if the National Elections bill should become a law is still discussed, but does not gain in support through the discussion. It is condemned very widely in the South as unpractical and preposterous. It probably was made to sell not to shave, being just in the line of the brag policy which the Fire-eaters always have pursued. The governor of Texas calls attention to the fact that the South would suffer quite as much as the North by any such arrangement: "It would withdraw millions of Eastern capital from the South and destroy the credit of thousands of Southern merchants. It would create in every Southern community implacable enmities between those who favored and those who refused to join in the boycott. A citizen's loyalty to his State and country would be tested by a false standard, while in the North every interest would be arrayed against the South." We are glad of so much good sense from that quarter.

OF the summer centers of educational and religious interest Chautauqua and Northfield are the most notable. The former is much more educational than religious, although there is something of the camp-meeting in its character. This summer it has managed to concentrate on itself more attention than ever before, through the exceedingly timely character of the discussions. One of these relates to the freer criticism of the Bible, which has been making headway among the Orthodox churches during the last ten years, and which has excited serious fears as to the stability of their creeds. Prof. Sylvester Burnham defended the new criticism against these apprehensions, declaring that it was certain to effect changes through men obtaining larger and clearer views of the facts as to the authorship and history of the books of the Bible, but denied that it would result in any serious damage to theology. He insisted that this critical study is a necessary preliminary to Christian faith.

There issue might be taken with him, although hardly by those who accept the common theory of the place and functions of the Scriptures. If the facts on which religious conviction rests are reached by a literary process, and not by direct experience, then we should all begin by studying the Bible in Greek and Hebrew. But if "God is not far from any one of us," and there is a Light which enlightens every man in the world, then the Bible itself is not primary but secondary to faith, and a conviction of its authenticity and authority is not an indispensable prerequisite.

Some of the negative German critics have been earnest believers, in despite of their refusal to accept the Church's canon. This is the point raised by Principal Gore of Keble College, Oxford, in his contribution to the volume "The Light of the World," which has made such a stir among the English High Churchmen. It shows how far the world has moved since the controversy over "Essays and Reviews" (1861).

MR. ROOSEVELT was one of the speakers at Chautauqua this year, and his address was a defense of Civil Service Reform not only as an ideal, but as an accomplished fact so far as the Pendleton law goes. He claimed that thirty thousand offices had been transferred from the arena of partisanship, and that the law had been fairly well enforced. When met by the statement that nine-tenths of the appointments by competitive examination under Mr. Cleveland had been set aside under Mr. Harrison, he retorted that it was just the other way,—that ninety-two per cent. of the persons who had obtained office by that method under the last administration still held their offices. This is gratifying so far as it goes, but goes a very little way toward the reform of our Civil Service. It has not been in the way of a reconstruction of the postal service of the country for partisan purposes, as Mr. Clarkson showed. It is not a method by which the majority of the places under the national government can be reached. And even as it is, the places filled by these examinations are to a great extent the perquisites of the party in power, as it is understood that others will be made uncomfortable if they do succeed in passing the examinations.

MR. MOODY's Convention for Bible study at Northfield is of much more limited scope, and is gathered much more round a personal centre than Chautauqua. Preparation for evangelistic work both at home and on the mission-field is his leading aim; and part of the annual reunion is a big assemblage of college students to consider the claims of this work. Starting from this, there has been a canvass of the students of all the colleges and theological seminaries in the country, to ascertain how many young men could be obtained for the foreign field. It is reported that some five thousand are now pledged to become missionaries, as soon as their courses of study have been completed. They are not committed to becoming connected with any particular missionary agency, and most of them no doubt will offer themselves to the missionary boards of their own churches. We fear the excellent secretaries will find this profusion of offered help somewhat embarrassing. Large as are the contributions of the American churches for the Christianization of the rest of the race, an addition of thousands to the working force probably would constitute a strain on the liberality of the people to which they might not respond adequately. Perhaps the situation may lead to the establishment of self-supporting missions according to Edward Irving's ideal, and thus on a bolder method than even that adopted by Bishop Taylor's associates on the Congo.

MR. AARON M. POWELL, at Westbury (L. I.) Quarterly Meeting, discussed the loss of membership by the Society of Friends in some quarters. He had found that the meeting he attended as a boy had been reduced to a single member, a middle-aged woman, who frequently met alone and of course in silence. He asked the reason for this loss of strength, and thought he found it in Quakerism becoming a tradition inherited from the past rather than an inspiration and an activity of the present. It would not be safe to infer from any local experience the decay of any religious body. The Presbyterian Church, for instance, is growing as rapidly as ever in its history; yet it has seen many of its churches suspended in Eastern Pennsylvania during the last half-century, through changes in the population which carried their membership to the West or into the cities, leaving the ground to the Germans. We understand, however, that the only American branch of the Society which shows an increase at all proportional to the gen-

eral growth of the country is the Orthodox Yearly Meeting of Indiana. That has made such rapid and close approximation to the methods of the other Protestant churches, as in holding revival meetings, having settled pastors in its Monthly Meetings, singing hymns, and so forth, that other Friends regard it as having departed from the primitive ground of the Society. The losses of the Society in some other parts of the country have been ascribed to various causes, one of which is the rule against inter-marriage with other Christians. Another is the repugnance to wearing a peculiar form of dress and adopting peculiar modes of speech. But Mr. Powell no doubt is right in thinking that if the Society were as full of activity and zeal as when these peculiarities were adopted, they would no more stand in its way now than they did then.

THE present delegation in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania contains 21 Republicans and 7 Democrats. This is a very favorable situation for the Republicans. They could not reasonably hope to do better. The seven Democratic districts, with one exception, are those which belong to that party by decisive majorities: the Randall district of Philadelphia, Berks and Lehigh counties, the Northampton district, Schuylkill county, the Columbia district, the York district, and the Clearfield district. Schuylkill county has been at times debatable,—mainly through the shift of the Greenback and Labor voters,—but the other districts have been fixedly Democratic for years.

That the result this year will be as satisfactory we are obliged to doubt. The same evil influences that brood injuriously over State politics do damage, also, in the Congressional contests. In the latter the Tariff question is of course naturally and legitimately involved, but a political manager so indifferent to public issues as Mr. Quay, has not allowed his ordinary methods to be interfered with by this circumstance. His hand appears in the Congress districts as it does in the State conventions and in the Legislature. The result is that in a number of districts now represented by Republicans there is a degree of distraction and ill-feeling among their supporters which augurs unfavorably for the year's showing.

ONE of the worst of these cases is the 25th district, composed of four counties in Western Pennsylvania, including the one, Beaver, in which Mr. Quay lives. The candidate who has been named, Mr. Alexander McDowell of Mercer, is proved to have been helped to his nomination by open and unblushing bribery, yet it is not believed that he was himself a party to the transaction. The district is torn with factional and personal strife, much of which is traceable directly to Mr. Quay's door, and no matter what the ultimate conclusion as to a candidate may be, the result will be in doubt, though the district gave in 1888 over seven thousand Republican majority.

Similarly, the 6th district, composed of Chester and Delaware counties, which in 1888 had 6,500 Republican majority, is in bad shape. A very heated contest in the latter county, (to which the nomination was "conceded" by the rule of rotation), resulted last week in the success of Mr. John B. Robinson. Mr. Robinson, we believe, is one of Mr. Quay's followers, but the opposition to him was chiefly made on other grounds, one of them the charge of the unscrupulous use of money for the corruption of voters. It is said by well-informed persons that the 6th district is not certain to elect Mr. Robinson.

In the 7th district, (Montgomery and Bucks counties), it appears to be the intention of the local "machine" to nominate Mr. Wanger of Norristown, who has been Mr. Quay's agent in Montgomery county. Mr. Quay's obedient servant, Mr. Gilkyson of the Treasury Department, is manipulating Bucks county to this end. The Republican majority in the 7th district, in 1888, was 1,011. That there is no margin for adventurous politics hardly needs be said.

WARS and rumors of war come from Central and South America. In the former there is a sharp struggle between Guatemala and San Salvador, in which the latter, though she is so much the smaller, claims to have had decidedly the advantage. Her three neighbors, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua are, however, all against her, her recent Government having been unfavorably disposed to the Confederacy which they desire to maintain. In the long run, no doubt, the chances are with the three united Republics, unless Mexico should intervene. A joint friendly intervention by Mexico and America would be better. If the new government really represents the purpose of the people of San Salvador to keep out of the federation, there is no reason why we should see them forced into it. But this should be ascertained in some more satisfactory way than yet appears.

As if one disturbance in Latin America were not enough at a time, the Argentine Republic has been the scene of an insurrection, and there has been hard fighting in and about Buenos Ayres. The issue was in doubt for a day or two, but the revolt is now suppressed. In this case the main trouble is financial. For years past the republic has been the scene of over-trading to an extent which has exhausted the strength of the business community. Over-issues and sudden contractions of paper money have prostrated credit; and European capitalists have been slow in coming to the assistance of the government in its efforts to restore confidence. The army and navy felt the pinch when they discovered that their pay had fallen in value to such an extent that they could not live on it; and they naturally fell in with the plans of the party which declared that an overthrow of the existing authorities was necessary to bring things back to their normal condition. The occurrence is most unfortunate as a precedent for this remarkable southern republic. One revolution is apt to breed another. The constitution of the republic, which is modeled carefully after our own, except in the matter of giving the President six years in office and forbidding his reëlection, gives ample assurance for the doing of the popular will in a regular way.

THE extent to which England, through India, is interested in the character of our silver legislation is shown by a London despatch. Since it became certain that Congress would take some kind of action favorable to the restoration of that metal to par with gold, there has been a rise of its price. As a consequence the bills of exchange on Calcutta, which the Indian Government must sell to get gold to pay the interest on its debt to English investors in Indian railroads and canals, have risen equally. The rupee has risen from sixteen to nineteen pence. This amounts to a gain of £3,553,000 to the Indian treasury. Had we taken the opposite course, and suspended the coinage of standard dollars without making arrangements for the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of certificates, the loss would have been still heavier. We should either have bankrupted India, or we should have forced England to save it by agreeing to the remonetization of silver. And Indian finance is in such a ticklish condition through the impoverishment of the country by Free Trade and its exhaustion by heavy taxation, that it would have been necessary for an agreement to be made with expedition.

THE Bulgarians have won a point in a direction which was not watched closely enough by Russia. Formerly they were a branch of the Greek Church, and as such loyal to the Czar's diplomacy. But the result of American influence in awakening national feeling has been their emancipation from subjection to the Greek patriarch and his bishops, and the establishment of a hierarchy of their own. This was accomplished even before the establishment of the present partial autonomy, and it also was agreed that the Sultah should appoint Bulgarian bishops for the Bulgarians resident in Macedonia, choosing such as the Bulgarian authorities approved of. The fulfillment of this part of the agreement reached at Berlin in 1879 has been delayed; but at last the

appointment has been made, and the new bishops are in fact the nominees of Prince Ferdinand's government. Thus the Porte recognizes the actual government of Bulgaria as that contemplated by the Congress of Berlin, to the indignation and disgust of the Russian government, which denies that the *de facto* government of the principality has any public standing. It scores an important point for Prince Ferdinand, but it has made the St. Petersburg authorities extremely angry.

#### THE NATIONAL DUTY OF CRUSHING QUAYISM.

THERE can be no doubt that there are in Pennsylvania many thousands of Republicans who *think*, and that a great part of these are self-respecting and conscientious men. The vote for General Harrison in this State, in 1888, was over half a million, (526,091); to how many of those who supported him are we forbidden to apply this description?

This being true, let us inquire of those Republicans who *think*, what, in their judgment, will be the situation of the party in 1892, with reference to the Presidential election, if the "vindication" of Mr. Quay, as set out in the Harrisburg platform, and represented in the candidacy of Mr. Delamater, should receive a vote of adoption? Will it be a source of strength to the party, nationally? Will it help to keep Mr. Cleveland, or whoever else his party may name, out of the White House?

Mr. Henry C. Lea, in his recent open letter to the people of the State, touched on this point, and presented it strongly. "If Pennsylvania," he says, "the stronghold of Republicanism, the typical Republican State, tamely acquiesces in the debauched domination of Quayism, and proclaims that Messrs. Quay and Delamater are its trusted and honored leaders, what chance, think you, will the Republican party have when it asks the support of the sober second thought of the country in 1892? Rebellion against usurped domination of such leaders is the truest fidelity to party and the highest duty of patriotism."

Unquestionably, Mr. Lea is right. And unquestionably,—as we conceive,—those thinking Republicans of Pennsylvania who look forward to the national contest must be well aware that it is their duty not to place such a burden on the back of the national party as their endorsement of Quayism would be. They will remember, of course, that the national decision rests upon a delicate poise, and turns upon small weights. Mr. Harrison has already thrown away the votes of several thousands of men in the State of New York who secured him the electors of that State, and who would cut off their right hands rather than do it again. The Republican party, for this and other reasons, will need to enter upon the canvass stripped of every possible burden, every possible element of weakness, every possible cause of scandal and reproach, or its defeat will be sure from the start. To suppose, then, that it will take up so gross a reproach as that would be which must arise out of the official responsibility of the party for Mr. Quay's career is incredible on its face.

The fact is, therefore, that to unload Quayism now, is the supreme duty of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It can be done this year at small cost. If it must be left until 1892 for the people of the United States to do, it will be at the greatest possible cost for the Republican party of the nation. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have made the way easy. In the nomination of Mr. Pattison they have smoothed the road. If they had set up a candidate for Governor against whom Republicans entertained a strong feeling, or a candidate who it could be fairly said was personally unfit, the duty which now rests on the Republicans would have been much more difficult of performance. But Mr. Pattison has been tried, and Republican journals, at the end of four years, pronounced him an honest and honorable man, and declared that his administration commanded their respect. Indeed, no one can seriously pretend that on the whole he did not faithfully and creditably serve the Commonwealth. His reëlection, now, is therefore an easy road for every Republican who thinks, and who

consequently perceives that his highest service to the national cause will be rendered by showing to the country that Quayism will be cut down by the native virtue of the State in which it sprang up.

The sober second thought of the country will be applied to Mr. Quay, undoubtedly. It can be said with absolute confidence that no national contest with which he is conspicuously connected will ever be brought to a successful finish again. Gentlemen in other States who desire the choice of a Republican successor to Mr. Harrison, and the continuance of a Republican majority in Congress, understand this; if they did not they would be blind indeed. They may choose not to say so, while the post-offices are dealt out by Mr. Quay's appointee, and while the President, who has not yet served half his term, continues to countenance Mr. Quay, but they see the truth all the same, and as the Administration draws to its close, and the perils and penalties of the canvass of 1892 appear more near and more plain, they will not hesitate to say so. *THE AMERICAN* is only saying, *in time for the party*, what then would be a belated declaration. If the party in Pennsylvania, "the stronghold of Republicanism, the typical Republican State," declares that it unites its fortunes with Mr. Quay, his career and his methods, it will be unavailing to cast them overboard in face of the Presidential election. National success in 1892 depends on the condemnation of Quayism in 1890.

#### ONE REASON: AND ENOUGH!

THE self-respecting Republican citizen of Pennsylvania will be asked, "Why will you vote against Mr. Delamater?" His first, and sufficient, reason is found in the following declaration by the Republican (Quay) Convention of Pennsylvania:

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States he has won and retains our respect and confidence."

Mr. Delamater, nominated by Mr. Quay, (not by the Republicans of Pennsylvania), stands on that declaration, and represents it. A vote for him is a vote simply, to endorse and affirm it.

"There are ten reasons, may it please your Honor," said the lawyer, "why the witness is absent. First, sir, he is dead."

"The other reasons," said the Court, hastily, "need not be stated."

#### OCEAN TRADE FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

IT is well known,—to the agents of foreign manufacturers,—that the policy of Protection works the annihilation of ocean commerce. The way it does this is just now shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30. For that year the total value of our imports and exports of merchandise reached the highest figures ever known, amounting to \$1,647,192,014, an increase over the fiscal year 1889 of 159½ millions of dollars. When it is duly considered that prices of nearly every commodity have been low,—some of them unprecedentedly so,—it will be seen that the bulk of merchandise which has been handled has been enormous beyond all previous experience in the history of Atlantic commerce. And its growth has been continuous. There are advances and retreats of the tide, but the general flow is steady. In only twenty years the ocean trade of this country with other nations has almost exactly doubled. The total of exports and imports in the fiscal year 1870 was 828½ millions of dollars (\$828,730,176), while for the fiscal year 1890, as stated above, it was 1,647½ millions.

Most of the increase last year was happily in the exports. They rose \$115,020,219, while the imports made an increase of \$44,204,203, a very large part of this being in the month of June, when the foreign manufacturers poured their goods into New York, in anticipation of the passage of the new Tariff bill.

The exports of the year amounted to \$857,856,159; the imports to \$789,335,855, leaving a balance in our favor of \$68,520,304. Last year the balance was the other way, (as it also was in the fiscal year 1888), the excess of imports over exports being then 2½ millions of dollars, (\$2,730,277), and the consequences appeared in the heavy export of bullion, and the large investment of English capital in our mills, factories, breweries, and what not. The real balance against us was of course much greater than appeared, for there enters into the account every year three great items which the Treasury Department cannot effectively report: (1) payments to foreign ship-owners for the carriage of our products; (2) payments of interest to foreign holders of our public and private debts; and (3) the outflow of money in the pockets of our visitors to Europe. Even the apparently large trade balance this year is seriously drawn upon by these three absorbents.

Yet, looking back over the period 1870-1890, twenty-one years altogether, the net movement of merchandise has been enormously in our favor. In that time there have been seven years only in which our imports exceeded our exports, while there were fourteen in which we sold more than we bought. Altogether the excess of imports in the seven years was 473 millions of dollars, but the excess of exports in the fourteen years was 1,700 millions, so that the net advantage to us in the twenty-one years was 1,227 millions. This is a great sum of money. In the movement of the precious metals in that period, we have lost about 79½ millions of gold and 286 millions of silver,—the latter movement, of course being almost reasonably to be counted with that of merchandise.

That Protection destroys foreign commerce is still more pointedly illustrated,—reversely,—in a study of the trade returns of England and France, in connection with those of the United States. A comparison of our figures with those of the French Ministry of Commerce and the British Board of Trade shows that the two protectionist republics have gained heavily on the monarchy since it adopted the principles of Free Trade. In 1847, the total of British exports was exceeded by those of France and America together only to the amount of \$20,000,000. The difference now is more than ten times as much. So that the lesson is obvious enough to the importers' agents, who are continually telling us how Protection will soon make the seas a solitary waste.

#### THE ARMENIAN SITUATION.

IT looks as though matters were reaching a crisis in Armenia. Just as in the case of Bulgaria, Turkish outrages may go very far without awakening the antagonisms of race or religion which are breaking up the Ottoman Empire. But in these days of telegraphs and despatches point is finally reached at which it is felt that the horrors of continued Moslem rule are worse than the horrors of a war for its overthrow, and then the crash comes. It is not the Czar who will determine on war in Armenia, as it was not his father who determined on the liberation of Bulgaria. It is the power behind the Czar, the profound religious convictions and passions of the Russian people. Even the Czar reigns only on condition of his loyalty to those convictions and his readiness to comply with the demands of those passions.

Before war was declared in 1879, the whole Russian people were shaken by a profound and widespread agitation, which left Alexander II. no choice. Pictures of the massacres in Bulgaria circulated throughout the Empire in the hands of religious pilgrims, who have more influence with the people than even the monks. The slaughter of whole schools of innocent children, the butcheries which heaped the village streets and church-yards with corpses, the open sale of Christian girls and children into Moslem slavery after the murder of their natural protectors, were thus held up before the eyes of the people in a shape more convincing than newspaper despatches. The people gave the signal to put an end to all this, and the Czar crossed the Danube.

The situation in Armenia is not less dreadful than it was in Bulgaria, although it lends itself less to pictorial representation.

There is nothing so atrociously novel as in that case, for the recent massacre at Erzeroum is really less atrocious than what has been going on in every village of the country. At last even the Armenian has been roused to indignant protest, which may become resistance to-morrow. The attack on the time-serving Patriarch of the Church in Constantinople is a significant symptom. They had no right or reason to expect that he would do otherwise than he did. The Sultan appointed him and would remove him the minute he ceased to serve Turkish ends. It will be remembered that his brother, the Greek patriarch, issued an especial appeal to his ecclesiastical children to support the Sultan against the liberating army of the Czar in 1879. But to these money-loving and peace-loving merchants it had become intolerable that their Patriarch should render to their enemies the service he was appointed to render the church. Indignation got the better of calculation and prudence. They assaulted the Sultan's tool, and when he escaped, they faced the Sultan's troops in their own church, and fought some of them to the death.

It looks as though Armenia had got her soul, and had begun to cast off the habits of submission which two thousand years of political subjection have bred in the people. They were soldiers once, and held their own against Roman and Persian in turn. The character of the soldiers, however, seems to have been exterminated by long disuse. Loris Melikoff is the one swallow who proves no coming of the summer. But matters now have reached the point at which the Armenian will fight, not for independence, but for annexation to the Russian Empire. A century ago one of them, the Joseph Emin whom Burke befriended, tried to rouse them to a sense of what was due to their nation, but failed entirely, as is shown in his curious autobiography (London, 1792). Since then the general awakening of national spirit has reached them as it a could not fail to reach a people in such close relations with all the world from London to Calcutta. The comparative happiness and prosperity of those Armenians who have been annexed to Russia have served to stimulate hopes of liberation from "the unspeakable Turk" more vigorously than any number of Russian agents could have done. The oldest of Christian nations is entitled to the sympathy of Christendom, especially when to the contemplation of its age-long sufferings under Moslem rule, we add the consideration that it seems to be casting off the vices of its Mammon-worship, and beginning to assert its manhood.

#### THE LAW OF LITERATURE.

"**K**NOWLEDGE has no value or use for the solitary owner; to be enjoyed it must be communicated. Glory is the reward of science, and those who deserve it scorn all meaner views. I speak not of the scribblers for bread, who tease the press with their wretched productions; fourteen years is too long a privilege for their perishable trash. It was not for gain that Bacon, Newton, Milton, Locke instructed and delighted the world; it would be unworthy such men to trifl with a dirty bookseller for so much a sheet of letter-press. When the bookseller offered Milton five pounds for his 'Paradise Lost,' he did not reject it and commit his poem to the flames, nor did he accept the miserable pittance as the reward of his labor; he knew the real price of his work was immortality, and that posterity would pay it. Some authors are as careless about profit as others are rapacious of it; and what a situation would the public be in with regard to literature, if there were no means of compelling a second impression of a useful work to be put forth, or they should wait until a wife and children are provided for by the sale of an edition."

So spoke Lord Camden, in the year 1779, in a case involving the question of the right of an author to his published but uncopyrighted work. The first reported case on the subject had arisen in 1727, when a bookseller sought to restrain the publication of an unauthorized edition of Thomson's "Seasons." The court in that case had held that, as no copyright had been taken out on the poem, it had been dedicated to the public, and therefore any one had a right to print and circulate it; in other words, that there was no copyright at common law, but only by virtue of the statutes. Afterwards, however, in 1774, the House of Lords decided, in another case, that an author not only had a right at common law in his unpublished work, but also a perpetual right to publish it to the exclusion of all others; but they held that

this common-law right was avoided by the statutes passed in regard to copyright, which limited the privilege of exclusive publication to a period of twenty-one years. The correctness of this decision of the court, as to the common law, was much questioned, and it was while overruling it, five years later, that Lord Camden delivered himself as above. There was a marked difference of opinion among the judges who sat with him, but his lordship's eloquence seems to have been the means of turning the scales of justice. The doctrine which he laid down was affirmed as the law of the United States by the Supreme Court in 1834, and whatever doubt may have formerly existed, it is now settled beyond all controversy that an author possesses an exclusive right in his unpublished works, which he loses if he gives them to the world without complying with the laws relating to copyright.

This question having been settled, it became necessary to decide exactly what constituted a publication, by which the author lost his rights in his work.

It is clear, in the first place, that the owner must make the work public by some act of his own. If the manuscript is stolen from him, or if a person to whom it is delivered with an understanding, express or implied, that it shall not be made public or disposed of, in violation of such understanding, transfer it to a third party, or print it or attempt to represent it to the public, the owner may, without doubt, have an injunction for his protection, unless he has, in some way, waived his rights. It was so decided in Prince Albert vs. Strange. In that case it appeared that Queen Victoria and her husband had given lithographic impressions of drawings and etchings, which they made occasionally for their own amusement, to intimate friends. The defendant, without authority, announced a public exhibition of copies of the prints which had come into his possession, and he was promptly restrained by the court.

In subsequent cases it has been held that it is immaterial whether the work so communicated is in manuscript or print; nor is it essential to limit the number among whom the circulation may be made. So long as it is withheld from the general public and limited to a select few for a restricted purpose, the publication is private and does not defeat the author's rights. So the mere exhibition of a painting does not give the public the right to make copies of it. Henry Wallis painted a picture, called "The Death of Chatterton," which won the praises of Ruskin, at the Royal Academy in London in 1856; and by special license, an engraving of it appeared in the *National Magazine*. The exclusive right of selling engravings from the painting was granted to one Turner. A Mr. Robinson shortly afterwards announced for sale, "The beautiful and effective Stereoscopic pictures of the last moments and the death of the Poet Chatterton;" and an injunction was asked to restrain their sale. Robinson admitted he had seen the original picture, and had made his photographs by grouping figures, objects, and scenery in his gallery, according to memory. The court held that the painter had not lost his rights in his picture, and that his assignee might claim protection. As the defendant's act was an illegal one, it mattered not by what means it was effected.

The most fruitful question of all arose concerning the point whether the representation or delivery of an unpublished composition, before an indiscriminate audience, was equivalent to a publication by printing and offering for sale.

Laura Keene, the actress, in 1861, brought suits against William Wheatley, of Philadelphia; Morris Kimball, of Boston; and comedian John S. Clarke, of New York, to restrain them from the representation of an unauthorized version of the play "Our American Cousin." It appeared that the drama had never been printed, but had often been represented by the complainant, and it was alleged, on behalf of the defendants, that their version was one which was gotten by means of memory only, by auditors. All the courts held that if persons, by frequent attendance at the representations of the plaintiff, had committed to memory any part or the whole of the play, they had the right to repeat what they heard to others. That there was no right of property in gestures, tones, or scenery, which would forbid such reproduction of them by the spectators, as their powers of imitation might enable them to accomplish. It was held, however, that no one had a right to take down a stenographic report of such representations. As the evidence in these cases showed the unauthorized version to have been produced by memory alone, injunctions to restrain its production were refused. These decisions have now all been overruled. A few years after their rendition, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Shook, and Mr. Boucicault obtained injunctions, in New York, restraining the production of unauthorized copies of their plays, made under similar circumstances. So, in Massachusetts, in 1882, Tompkins and Hill filed a bill in equity, in Boston, to restrain Thomas E. Halleck from producing the drama "The World." It was proved that the unauthorized version had been made solely by memory, two men going together several times

and then afterwards writing out the words. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts unanimously overruled their previous decision, the Court saying that it was not easy to understand why the author, by admitting the public to the performance of his manuscript play, any more concedes to them the right to exercise their memory in getting possession of it, for the purpose of subsequent representation, than he does the privilege of using writing or stenography for that purpose. The spectator of the play is entitled to all the enjoyment he can derive from its exhibition. He may afterwards make it the subject of conversation, of agreeable recollection, or of just criticism, but in paying for his ticket he pays for no right to reproduce the play. The mode in which possession is taken is not important. The rights of the author can not be made to depend merely upon his capacity to enforce them, or those of his spectator on his ability to assert them. One may abandon or dedicate a play to the use of the public; but while it remains his, the fact that another is able to get possession of it in no way affects his rights. This may now be considered as settled law, and applies as well to lectures, essays, and sermons as to plays. After a scientific or popular lecturer or noted minister has prepared his work with the greatest labor and care, it is but right that though he should deliver it a thousand times orally, to the public, yet, so long as he does not dedicate it to them, his rights should be retained.

By the same line of reasoning it has been held that letters, whether literary compositions, familiar letters, or letters relating to business, are the property of the writer, who possesses the sole right of publication, excepting in such cases as may require the person to whom they are addressed to use them in defense of his property or character. Outside of this limited privilege he has no right over them, and a court, on the application of the writer, will prevent their publication, on the ground of breach of private confidence or contract, and as a violation of copyright. This was decided so long ago as 1741, when Lord Hardwicke granted an injunction to restrain in unauthorized publication of Pope's letters to Swift.

The question of literary rights has also been raised in regard to the abridgment of works, and on this point, it has been held, that if the abridgment is in the nature of a new work, in which the author uses his own language, it is not a violation of the original author's rights. The true test, in such cases, is as to the value of that which has been appropriated. If so much is taken that the value of the original work is diminished materially, or the labors of the author are appropriated to an injurious extent, such appropriation amounts to an invasion of the copyright.

So, also, a review of a book may constitute an infringement, if the extracts are made too freely. Sufficient may be taken to form a correct idea of the whole; but no one is allowed, under the pretense of quoting, to publish the whole, or even the principal parts, of another man's composition. A review therefore must not serve as a substitute for the book reviewed. If so much be extracted that the article communicates the same knowledge as the original work, it is an actionable violation of literary property.

A translation from a foreign language may be the subject of a copyright, as may be a sheet of music, or a digest, compilation, road book, directory, or map. But the compiler must search and survey for himself the fields which all laborers are permitted to occupy; he cannot adopt as his own the products of another man's toil.

The author of an immoral or libellous work cannot maintain an action against any one for publishing a pirated edition. It would be interesting to see the decisions on this point applied to a large number of the sensational works which have been issued by American publishers in the last few years. The law on this question has not been recently discussed; but certainly, if it should be enforced, even to a limited extent, the copyrights of many of these books would be quite worthless.

It would seem that, while Lord Camden's decision as to copyright has been followed in the later cases, yet his school-boy panegyrics in favor of the glory of authors, as against the "dirty booksellers," and the willingness of the former to accept a draft for immortality on posterity, in payment for their labors, does not find a very responsive echo in the hearts of the literary workers of to-day. Certain it is that if they relied on the mode of recompence proposed, their drafts would be refused for want of consideration. It may be a source of comfort, therefore, to these authors, as well as to the heroes of his lordship's speech, to know or to feel reasonably sure, now that the highest courts of three leading States have reversed their former decisions, that unless they are culpably negligent, their rights will be fully protected under the law.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

#### LANDSCAPE AT THE SALON OF THE CHAMP DE MARS.<sup>1</sup>

LANDSCAPES are here in quantity: yet few are the finished pictures, especially by French painters. Foreigners bring at least three fine works, three marine views,—M. Mesdag's "Before the Storm," Mr. Moore's "How the Sun Shines after the Storm," and Mr. Harrison's "Night." The sea and the waters are now treated just as the plains and the woods were in earlier days,—after long making them a pretext for the display of boats, shipwrecks, and battles, little by little painters are eliminating therefrom all human actors and even the very trace of them. The sea is now loved for itself, for its movement, immensity, and every accident of its calm or its agitated life. In M. Mesdag's picture, the heavy sky, the light, troubled, and, as it were, suffering under the upheaving of the clouds, and the silent, restless torpor of the dark-some waves are expressed with admirably sure handling: barely two or three boats, well nigh lost on the horizon betwixt the vast sky and the vast sea, remind us of the perils that man may incur amid the tumults of nature. And the same semi-solitude is noticeable in Mr. Moore's canvas, whereon the horizon opens up and brightens, whilst the billows, ill-peopled after their recent commotion, are still up-leaping and quivering, though in a languid, exhausted manner. In Mr. Harrison's "Night" the solitude is complete; not a sail, not a bark, barely, far aloft, a streak of sky; and even this sky, sombre and greenish, becomes confused amid the gathering obscurity, with the huge sombre and greenish mass of water, which occupies nearly the whole canvas. It shows more boldness than Courbet's "Wave," or than Mr. Harrison's own "Wave," which was so admired at the Exposition of 1889. How, from a square of dark, almost black water, up-heaving and swelling beneath a vague lunar gleam, and hollowing itself out, centrally, into a fathomless whirlpool, has Mr. Harrison succeeded in composing a picture so strangely interesting and soul-stirring? Always through science. For Mr. Harrison, as well as MM. Moore and Mesdag, has more thoroughly studied the sea than three-fourths of our painters have studied the human form. His waves are analyzed, drawn, and modeled with such attention and passion as makes us comprehend their depths, their movement, and their might. With these marinists, as with the good landscapists, MM. Harpignies and Français, whom we met in the Champs Elysées, nothing is left to chance. Inspiration proceeds from knowledge.

With no less science does M. Thaulow, the Norwegian of whom M. Carolus Duran has made so fine a portrait, delineate for us the terrestrial aspect of his country in three excellent paintings that are one of the Salon's attractions, namely, his "Norwegian Farm in Winter," "Norwegian Farm in Autumn," and "Winter Day in Norway." The last named, a sun-illumined snow effect, in a mountainous locality, with a showily clad peasant woman in the foreground, is particularly surprising, not only for its brilliant and grandiose truthfulness, but likewise for its solidity of body-color, atmospheric limpidity, splendor of light, and delicacy of half-tints. In the section of pastels, M. Thaulow's studies of autumn and winter, "On a River Bank," are no less striking, because of their accent of verity and their sureness of rendition. The Swedes, MM. Skredsvig and Hagborg, whom we have for so long met at our annual expositions, continue to manifest a very lively feeling for fine effects of light; the one in his "Villa Baciocchi, near Ajaccio, on a Winter Day," and the other in his studies, "Low Tide" and "High Tide." Belgium is represented by MM. Courtens, Verstraete, and Goethals, all three of whom, in seriousness of impression and freedom and force of execution, keep faithful to the national tradition. "Autumn Morning," by M. Courtens, though painted in stage style, possesses when seen from a distance a powerful effect. Seldom has one better rendered the last splendor of yellowing leafage and empurpled lowlands. "A Squall in Rainy Weather" marks the versatility of a talent unequal and at times too hasty, but withal impassioned and sturdy. M. Verstraete enlivens his landscapes with naïve figures, both well chosen and well rendered. Holland gives us M. Roelofs, with his "Herd of Cows on the Downs"; Switzerland, MM. Burnand and Baud Bovy, both of them as good animal painters as sincere landscapists, and who both handle the same subject under different skies,—to wit, a descent of the herds, the one in Provence, and the other in the Bernese Alps: also, M. Eugene Giradet, who passes with talent from Algeria to the valley of the Auge. We likewise find not a few of the Austrian colony of Paris in the Champ de Mars; the regretted Otho Thoren, in an interesting collection of ten pictures and sketches; M. Ribarz, a very skillful craftsman and an indefatigable traveler, who conveys his virtuosity from Normandy to Holland, and from Picardy to Auvergne; and M. Jettel, who shows several fine studies in Picardy and Brittany. All three discover a very close connection with the French school; and the same may be said regarding M. Pittara, of Turin.

Among Frenchmen one discerns a two-fold tendency: some,

<sup>1</sup> From *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, June 15, 1890. Translation for THE AMERICAN, by William Struthers.

seduced by Corot's reveries, prefer above all things a sweet, general harmony in painting; others, treading in the less deceptive footsteps of Theodore Rousseau and the Dutch painters, bring a more scientific spirit and a more scrupulous submissiveness to their study of nature. At the head of the partisans of poetic landscape walks now-a-days a very distinguished and very seductive artist, M. Cazin. The share of interpretation and attenuation introduced by him into the transposition of natural elements is doubtless very great, and he cannot be imitated with impunity; yet delicate is that interpretation, and that attenuation full of exquisite research. "Harvest" and "Evening," landscapes without figures, possess the charm of sweet rustic songs, murmured half in whispers; and when, as in "The Traveler," and "One Evening," the painter discreetly indicates comely figures amid his landscapes, he sets them therein with a perfect grace and a thoroughly correct sense of atmospheric lightness and luminous serenity. The Salon of the Champ de Mars will aid his reputation, as it will also assist that of others, perhaps more studious of reality, but who seem disposed withal to give their impressions the amplitude and charm of fair dreams,—a tendency we cannot reprehend. For instance, M. Billotte gives to his studies of the *bonlieu* of Paris a more and more correct and precise distinction. M. Iwill, hitherto vague and uncertain, expresses in his "Solitude," and above all in his pastels, "Morning in Dordrecht," "October in Zealand," and "Bay of La Forest," his poetic feeling through an observation that grows ever more clear and exact. While, in his "Edge of the Wood" and "Oaks in Winter," M. Cabrit displays anew that delicate sense of fine, light luminosity and that knowledge of vegetable structure which have attracted attention to him ever since his first appearance in Paris.

From the north of France the best scenic work is to be found first in a series of small marines, varied in execution and not seldom highly colored, by M. Boudin, and in the fine panoramic studies, spacious and luminous, but too summary, of Breton plains, by M. Damoye. Next come "A Winter Morning," and, above all, "A Winter Evening," by M. Henri Saintin. M. Saintin's painting is somewhat thin for so large a setting as he gives it, but to the analysis of gentle effects of wintry light on withered trees, denuded turf, and barren lowland, the artist brings a strength and a delicacy that are, peradventure, not sufficiently remarked. He is an exceedingly conscientious landscapist, whom, in this particular, we can compare only with M. Victor Binet; and, to speak the truth, the latter seems to us, among all our young men, to be the one destined to proceed the farthest. The motifs chosen by him are not always the most smiling and attractive. He pauses, somewhat at random, before this or that, beliving any and everything excellent material for artistic feeling and thought; while wherever his observation alights he discovers such conscientiousness and conviction as will, no doubt, one day result in a very marked personality. His "Evening," "Quarries at Gentilly," and "Little Garden at Montrouge" do not figure among the more showy Salon picture, but they count among the more serious ones. From southern France we again encounter an entire squadron of Provençaux. In the first place, M. Montenard, who, though ever brilliant and sparkling, makes his work look dusty through too much striving to suffuse it with sunshine. His canvases no longer offer us, regarded from the standpoint of authenticity of illumination, exactitude of objects, and solidity of forms, all the guarantees that, contrariwise, we discover in those of M. Moutte, whose "The Two Companions" (an ass and its driver in front of a gateway) is one of the prettiest pictures at the Champ de Mars; or in those of M. Dauphin, who exhibits no fewer than five Provençal studies, either on land or on sea, and with or without ships, all five being very striking on account of the animated clearness of their execution and the fervid correctness of their illumination. Pyrenean landscape tells us no story save by the ardent and tinted pencil of M. Gustave Collin, which apprises one of the painter's admiration for Eugene Delacroix, some of the studies manifesting a powerful and fervid sincerity.

In landscape as well in *genre* and portrait painting, all things reckoned, we find in the Champ de Mars, as likewise in the Champs Elysées, despite a sorry *entourage* of uninteresting, spiritless pot-boilers, a certain number of works resisting the fashionable paradoxes sufficiently to preserve from declension the destiny of the school, provided that all who comprehend the necessity of an energetic return to the science of forms through a more rigorous study of drawing but strengthen their convictions and sustain one another in the daring expression of the same. M. Meissonier's presence at their head is well calculated to encourage them. So it seems not impossible that the campaign of 1890 in the Champ de Mars, conducted by so energetic a leader, may, like that of 1889 at the centennial exposition under the protection of David, bring about the somewhat unlooked-for result of causing French painters in future to trust more to science than to fancy, more to study than to slipshod improvisation.

#### "FARMERS' MOVEMENTS" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WE have received the following note (in print) from the town of Washington, on the Ohio border:

PENNSYLVANIA STATE BRANCH OF THE FARMERS' LEAGUE.

Washington, Pa., July 16, 1890.

Dear Sir: If your paper is favorable to our farmers' organization, please publish Address and Plan of Work, on the other side.

JULIUS LEMOYNE, Secretary.

The matter "on the other side" is as follows:

To the Farmers of Pennsylvania:

The changed conditions by which we are surrounded require upon our part special efforts and new methods to protect and maintain the interests of our business—in competition with the energetic management that we see every day by men engaged in every other calling.

All other industries are controlled and their welfare protected by organization—by the concentration of the influence of all interested for their specific objects.

The great success that has been gained by Trusts, Syndicates, Corporations, and Stock Companies not only proves the great power of organized effort but also points out the way for farmers to meet successfully the depressed condition in their own business.

Over burdened with an unjust proportion of taxes; out products nearly all depressed in value by competition with unlawful counterfeits and adulterations—there is no help for us, but to help ourselves. To organize and as one man demand that these wrongs shall be righted. To demand that the burdens of the government shall be borne alike by all classes of property.

We have the power through our votes—let us concentrate them and succeed.

If the welfare of your family and yourself is what you most desire; if the credit and honor of your chosen calling is worth the effort, you will give us your influence and active support.

Many farmers of Pennsylvania who have thoroughly investigated the principles and methods of all the different farmers' associations, (while all aim to secure the same object,) have selected the League as the one best suited to their conservative ideas. The principles of the League, are such that any man who is interested in agriculture can consistently work with it, without doing violence to his feelings as a member of any church, political party, or other association having for its object the good of honest workers everywhere. Many of the leading men in the League are and have been for years, active and efficient members in the Grange and the zeal and knowledge acquired in the Grange make them that much more useful in the League. Such men recognize the younger association as a useful ally rather than as a rival.

Full instructions, with blank applications for charters, will be furnished promptly from this office to all applicants.

JULIUS LEMOYNE, Secretary State League.

June 28, 1890.

#### PLAN OF WORK.

The Farmers' League is a non-secret, independent, non-partisan organization, in harmony with the Alliance, Wheel, Farmers' Union, Grange, and kindred associations, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, and similar organizations. But the League goes a step further. Its object is the farmers' political welfare. The work of the League is directed toward securing a just representation and treatment of the agricultural interests in Congress and in the Legislature, and due recognition of farmers in all public affairs, without conflicting with the best interests of the entire people. It consists of a National League and of State Leagues, with County and Township Leagues. The National League has general supervision of the affairs of the Farmers' League and the work of organization, and attends specially to the farmers' interests in Congress. The State Leagues, as soon as organized, push the work of organization in their respective States, and attend to the farmers' special interests in the Legislature. The County League attends to the farmers' interests in County matters, and to affairs in Senatorial and Representative districts. The Town Leagues furnish the delegates who constitute the County Leagues, and attend to the farmers' interests in local districts, and in each election precinct. The payment of Fifty Cents constitutes life membership in the Farmers' League, State and National.

So far as this promises intelligent and independent political activity, we certainly must welcome it. More of that is greatly needed in Pennsylvania. More of it among the farmers of the State would be immensely valuable. For they are a class who can afford to vote their own minds and to express their conscience in the exercise of their suffrage, as some less independent classes cannot so well do. Mr. LeMoyné, your League may be capable of good work. Go on, by all means, presuming you mean to go in the right way. You propose, for instance, to send more farmers to the Legislature. That is very well: but who will be their Boss when they get there? How do you stand on that, Mr. LeMoyné? Will you send them to Harrisburg merely to make up a larger crowd to obey a corrupt political dictator? We trust not.

Mr. Leonard Rhone, of Centre county, who is also an organizer of the Pennsylvania farmers, being the Master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, has sent out the following circular:

OFFICE OF MASTER, CENTRE HALL, July 15, 1890.—To Patrons and Farmers of Pennsylvania: It is but just to the Patrons throughout the State that they should be advised of what has been done with the returns made by the subordinate granges in reply to the circulars and blanks sent out from my office requesting an expression of preference for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Over 400 returns were made to my office. The overwhelming preference of Democrats was for ex-Governor Pattison, with votes scattering for Chauncey Black, Gerard C. Brown, and others,—that of the Republicans was overwhelmingly for General Hastings, Brother Taggart, and a few votes for others. These blanks were sent out with a private circular, so that politicians might not influence the choice of our people.

The result has been that there was the largest vote at the primary elections ever known in our State of both parties. To give effect to the wishes of our people interviews were had with the leading political managers of both parties to influence the nomination of the men of the choice of our people.

Had it not been for the arbitrary interference of a political dictator and the stupid obstinacy of a few managers, "the field," representing the choice of the people of the Republicans of this State, could have been combined and some one of the choice of the people nominated. But corrupt and corporate influence combined prevailed, and the Standard Oil corporation candidate was nominated for Governor. The same Senator Delamater that had promised his people at home, and time and again assured the State Grange Legislative Committee that he would do all in his power to pass the farmers' Tax bill, but when it came up in the Senate he spoke and voted even against its consideration—and was thereby lost by just the treachery of that one vote.

The same fight was made in the Democratic Convention, but the people by an overwhelming majority nominated ex-Governor Pattison for Governor and Brother Black for Lieutenant-Governor. Pattison during his Gubernatorial term labored incessantly for the rights and protection of the people and enforcement of the constitutional authority of the State; that the corporations should be amenable to the same laws and authority that the people were subject to, and that they should bear an even-handed and equitable share of the taxes to support the local and State Governments.

Our people did everything in their power to secure the nomination of fair and acceptable men in both parties,—men who could be relied on as being true to their interest and see that justice and equity be dealt out alike to people and corporations without fear or favoritism, maintaining the supremacy of right and putting down the oppression of wrongs.

This now ceases to be a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties, but becomes a contest between right and wrong,—a contest for supremacy between the people and the corporations,—a contest for justice and equity and the supremacy of constitutional government. The candidate on the side of the people is ex-Governor Pattison, a man true and tried, whose character is above suspicion. The candidate on the side of the corporations and corrupt powers of the State is Senator Delamater, a man who has been tried and found wanting, whose word cannot be trusted,—who, after the most positive promises that he would vote for the farmers' and people's Tax bill, went back on his pledges.

This is not a national contest in which protection or free trade are involved, but that of the election of State officers,—a State issue between the people and those who would subvert and overthrow the design and spirit of our institutions.

We do not ask farmers to change their political principles, but we ask them to enforce them by refusing to vote for men who misrepresented their interest when in political office, as did Senator Delamater. Then, and only then, will the party of our preference nominate men the people want.

I have endeavored thus early to lay before you what has been done to enforce your wishes as returned through your reports, so that political managers could not construe our action as being for partisan purposes. I now submit the whole situation to your unbiased political judgment and patriotism, to do all in your power to elect men who will truly and honestly represent our interest irrespective of party prejudice, remembering that if we continue putting men into power who, while in political position, worked and voted against the farmers' and people's interest we might as well surrender to those usurpers like menial slaves, deserving the contempt and derision of public opinion.

Respectfully submitted,  
LEONARD RHONE.

The concluding sentence of Mr. Rhone's circular is energetic and earnest; it is none the less absolutely true. The case lies there in a nut-shell. If the farmers of Pennsylvania vote for men who deceive them, all the organizations in the world will be of no value. If they threaten punishment on those who betray their trusts, before Convention, and turn about and support them, in the party traces, after Convention, their brave words will count for nothing. That is a plain proposition for plain men, and we suppose we need not dwell upon it.

#### SIR HENRY HAVELOCK<sup>1</sup>

AMERICA has always shown a generous regard for Havelock's fame. When the news of his death reached this country early in 1858, the flags in New York harbor were hung at half-mast,—a mark of respect never before shown under like circumstances. The first extended biography of Havelock was written by an American, Rev. J. T. Headley. This special American interest in a British general was not due merely to the sudden revelation of the Christian hero against the intensely dark background of the Sepoy Mutiny, but also partly to the fact that American churches had been prosecuting missionary work in the land of his exploits. When duty summoned him to the rescue of his countrymen, besieged by incarnate fiends, American missionaries were among those imperilled. His victories were the first to check the rising tide of the savage rebellion, and his military reputation was enhanced by the report of his peculiar piety. Mr. Forbes, whose

<sup>1</sup> HAVELOCK. By Archibald Forbes. [English Men of Action.] Macmillan & Co London. 1890.

life has been spent as a war-correspondent, briefly recalls Havelock's career, and gives him his proper place among "Men of Action."

Let us look more closely at this hero who wrought out his fame on the torrid plains of India. Waterloo had just closed the Napoleonic era when Havelock entered the army, and his first fighting was in the Burmese war, nine years later. He became a Baptist at Serampore, a flourishing mission station of that denomination, and married the daughter of Rev. Dr. Marshman. From boyhood he had been of a religious disposition, and at the Charterhouse was known as "Old Philos" (school boy's abbreviation for "philosopher"). Now he gathered for instruction and worship such soldiers as chose to attend his meetings. Some officers sneered at these "saints," but the blunt colonel exclaimed, "I wish to God that the whole regiment were 'Havelock's saints,' for I never find a 'saint' in the guardhouse!" Lord Bentinck, in 1835, when appointing Havelock regimental adjutant, said half-jocosely: "The adjutant must not preach." But the adjutant would preach and did preach, and had chapels built, and a temperance society instituted with a coffee-house to back it. Yet Havelock was entirely free of cant. In the ordinary intercourse of military life, as members of his staff testified, he did not obtrude religion. But with all his professional activity and zeal for the soldiers' welfare he did not get on. He called himself "the neglected lieutenant," and had occasion to complain that he had been "purchased over by three sots and two fools." Not till he had been twenty-three years in service did he obtain a captaincy. Former biographers have criticised this neglect of merit, but Mr. Forbes points out that other meritorious officers were treated as badly or worse in those days of army-purchase. From the disastrous Afghan war, the bloody Mahratta war, the dangerous Sikh war, hard-working Captain Havelock got nothing but a bit of red ribbon and an empty brevet. At the age of fifty-five the veteran was ordered to recruit his health, and went wandering over Europe.

He had an easier time after he returned to India,—more money and less work,—until, returning from an abortive Persian campaign in May, 1857, he learned of the Sepoy explosion, which shook the foundations of the British empire in India. He hastened to Calcutta, and on June 17 the acting commander-in-chief presented him to Governor-General Canning with the brief introduction: "Your Excellency, I have brought you the man." Two days later Havelock, now brigadier-general, started up country on his first independent command—the dream of his youth, the ambition of his maturity. He had but 2000 men, one-fourth of them natives. At the risk of their lives even to march under the burning sun of India, this forlorn hope left the citadel of Allahabad, held by brave Colonel Neill, for Cawnpore, 125 miles beyond. There the hapless garrison had been treacherously massacred, but the women, he heard, had been spared. On then to their rescue, gallant Ironsides!

On the 12th of July Havelock first encounters and routs a body of mutineers. His military reputation is established by his skillful defeat of Nana Sahib, who with fourfold greater force attempts to block his way near Cawnpore. But the fiendish Nana, stung to madness by the result, orders the butchery of the white women and children. When Havelock's men march in on July 17, they find after other horrible sights, a well filled with the women's mangled bodies, and vow vengeance.

In the Residency of Lucknow five hundred British soldiers, with not less of women and children, have since the 1st of July been dreading a similar fate. Havelock's weakened force must cross the swollen Ganges and save them. Two fierce battles use up one-sixth of his Europeans before he has accomplished one-third of the distance. Reluctantly he retreats to Cawnpore, and now Major-General Outram comes up, appointed to the chief command. But Outram, "the Bayard of India," generously waives his rank and allows Havelock to conduct the relief of Lucknow. With 3,000 men, nine-tenths Europeans, he fights his way to the city and on through its "street of death" to the Residency on the arther si de.

"All on a sudden the garrison utter a jubilant shout,  
Havelock's glorious Highlanders answer with conquering cheers.  
Forth from their holes and their hidings our women and children  
come out,  
Blessing the wholesome white faces of Havelock's good fusileers,  
Kissing the war-hardened hand of the Highlander wet with  
their tears!  
Dance to the pibroch!—Saved! we are saved! Is it you? Is it  
you?  
Saved by the valor of Havelock, saved by the blessing of Heaven!"

Yet the fond hope that the arrival of these reinforcements would cause the withdrawal of the Sepoys was doomed to disappointment. The siege was resumed the next day and pressed harder than ever with mines and scientific methods. The British were still unable to drive off the thick-swarming besiegers. Nearly eight weeks longer did the starving garrison heroically en-

dure their privations and dangers, until Sir Colin Campbell came up with sufficient force for the second relief. On November 17th Havelock and Outram went out to meet their deliverer, the former now a major-general and K. C. B. One week later Havelock was dead, after an illness of three days. When his loyal friend, Outram, came to bid him farewell, the dying soldier said: "For forty years I have so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear." Before his death was known the British government bestowed on him a baronetcy and a pension, which were afterward conferred on his son. The world has given him fame beyond that of which he had despised.

J. P. L.

## WEEKLY NOTES.

**I**N the *Fortnightly Review* for July, Mr. E. B. Lanin, (a Russian, probably, judging from the name), has an article on "Russian Prisons: The Simple Truth," in which he describes with much particularity of detail the system of arrest and imprisonment in Russia, as applied to ordinary offenders against the law. The article bears such evidences of familiarity with the subject, and of absolute candor, as impress the reader very strongly to begin with, and when he finds the nature of the statements made, his impressions are certain to be very painful. At the outset the author guards himself against one very obvious blunder of Mr. Kenan and others in giving almost exclusive attention to political prisoners, which, as he says, "has the effect of narrowing the issue, and making us lose sight of the extent and the root of the evil." Moreover, he adds, "some allowance should surely be made for that peculiar irritation which the government of an autocracy must necessarily feel towards political conspirators who threaten its very existence, and who, before embarking in such unpromising ventures, may be taken to have carefully counted the cost."

Which is very true, and has been more than once alluded to in these columns.

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BUT the essential defects of the whole system are pointed out in Mr. Lanin's article. He draws his facts from sundry official and other Russian sources, and explains very intelligently the causes of the frightful,—literally indescribable,—miseries, crimes, and outrages, to which those in confinement are subjected. The poverty of the mass of the people, the corruption among officials, the vast distances and wretched roads, the severities of the climate, all go to increase the deficiencies of a prison system which under the best possible circumstances would be certain to be very bad in a country of the grade of Russia. It is not so very long since John Howard was effecting his reforms in England, and at this moment the horrors of the "convict camps" in numerous States of the American Republic are in actual existence: it need be no surprise, then, to hear how shocking is the penal situation in a great semi-civilized autocracy of Asiatic Europe and its dependencies.

Making these allowances, however, and preparing the mind for the philosophic survey of the subject, Mr. Lanin's details are scarcely lessened in hideousness. It is not simply the harshness or indifference of officials, it is also the frightful tyrannies established among the prisoners themselves by the worst of their number, which add to the tale of horror. Such things were known in the old gaols of England, before Howard's time, but certainly not to such an extent as is here described. Nor did there ever exist, we think, so many additional circumstances of evil as are found in the severities of the passport system, which applies to every person in Russia and which causes innumerable entirely innocent persons,—as Mr. Lanin explains,—to fall into the deadly embrace of the prisons. The evils which grow out of this are clearly to be ascribed to the Russian governmental system: free peoples are not in need of domestic passports.

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**MR. GOLDWIN SMITH** concludes his article on "Prophets of Unrest," in the *Forum*, with a sentence betraying his apprehension that, after all he has said about "Nationalism" and its associated notions, he may have been entirely too serious. "We have touched," he says, "very lightly on each point, because we have felt all the time that we might be committing a platitude, and that the gifted and ingenious author of 'Looking Backward' might laugh at our simplicity in seriously criticising a *jeu d'esprit*." This is a suspicion that must haunt every one who has any sense of humor, and who yet seriously turns to discuss this subject. It is well known that Mr. Bellamy had no thought, when he wrote his book, of making anything more than a clever literary "skit;" when he awoke to find himself famous, and to discover that he would henceforth be expected to pose as the leader of a great "movement," he was not a little astonished, not to say dazed,—and has since remained so. Yet it is true, too, that the fancy tossed out thus, has been taken with seriousness by many who saw in it the reflection of their own day-dreaming.

WE have had a new Opera this week; and an American Opera is a thing which demands at least a respectful hearing.

"Onti-Ora," given for the first time on Monday evening, at the Grand Opera House, is a work which is likely to suffer from too serious a treatment of a theme which, in the hands of a skilled librettist, might have been made very entertaining. The music is good throughout, much of it of a high order, and most of it sufficiently original, though showing the influence of the French composers. Some of the leading members, such as the trio in the first act, the soprano aria in the second, and the song for contralto in the third, are fine pieces of work, quite sufficient in themselves to justify Mr. Hinrich in claiming high rank as a composer. But the libretto has handicapped him sadly. It is totally unadapted to stage requirements, and is unrelieved by a gleam of brightness. Perhaps Mrs. Toland is too good a novelist to succeed as a playwright. At all events, the libretto as it stands is more than disappointing.

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THE Academy of July 19 announces that Mr. Joseph Jacobs, the editor of "The Fables of Bidpai" and Caxton's "Æsop" in the "Bibliothèque de Carabas," and of Aryell Daye's version of "Daphnis and Chloe" in the "Tudor Library," has completed another important reprint which is of yet greater interest to the student of literature. The work to which the *Academy* here refers is W. Painter's "Palace of Pleasure" (1567), in which are to be found translations of more than one hundred of the Italian *novelle*, from which were derived many of the plots used by Shakespeare, Webster, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marston, Shirley, and others. That the stories of "Timon of Athens," "Romeo and Juliet," and "All's Well" are among those included in this wonderful list is a fact sufficient to insure an eager reception of Mr. Jacobs's reprint. Whether he has done wisely in following the second edition (1575) rather than the original one (1567) cannot well be decided at present. The second edition is the fuller and probably contains fewer inaccuracies, but there are always advantages in a first edition which to the student are very weighty. One of the most serviceable portions of the present editor's labors is the literary history of each tale, which is furnished as a sort of commentary. There is also a general historical introduction.

## "THE DOCTOR, &amp;c."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE reading of the delightful article in THE AMERICAN, by Mr. Marble, about "The Doctor, etc., made me feel as if I ought to communicate what I know and what I have heard about this curious book. It is an old friend of mine, and of a few of my friends, and Mr. Marble's suggestion, that "I should not like it in new type, and it would be even better in black letter," led me to write the following for publication so that the earliest issue of the book might become more widely known.

The first two volumes of this work, which were published without the author's name were printed in 1834. The first volume, on its first page had printed "The Doctor, — &c." only, and on the second page is a quotation from Butler's "Remains," then comes the title-page, (the dashes indicate the lines, which are printed with red ink): "The Doctor — &c. — Vol. I. — London. — Longmans, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans. — 1834." Then on the fourth page is: Printed by — W. Nicol, Cleveland Row, St. James's. On the title-page is also impressed in black a double triangular figure, very well known to the Doctor's readers. The Prelude of Mottoes is the next heading, then the Postscript, the Contents, then commencing with Chapter VII. Ante-Initial to Chapter II. A. I., where is found the Dedication, where one is led through Chapter I. A. I., the ante-preface to the Initial Chapter and the "Doctor, etc." Then Chapter I., Post Initial, (P. I.), and so on with interchapters to the end of the second volume.

The third volume, printed in 1835, has also a prelude of mottoes, contents, four interchapters, and the book. Volume 4 was printed in 1837, and Volume 5 in 1838, the latter having a "Chapter Extraordinary" in which "the author is accused of *lese delicatesse* on what is called at court 'Tum-Ti-Tee.' He utters a mysterious exclamation and indignantly vindicates himself."

Volume 6, 1847, was a posthumous one, and a preface was written by John Wood Warter, who edited it as he did the 7th and last volume.

There have been a great many traditions about the inks used in the printing of the first issue of the first edition. The peculiar red, in the first title page, is said to have been partly caused by some of Dr. Southey's blood being mixed in with the pigments. The color of the Dedication is a dark blue gray; as to its composition and history I will let the author speak for himself:

"The turns of my dedication to the Bhow Begum shall not be trusted to the letter founders. . . . It shall be in the old English letter, not only because that alphabet hath in its curves and angles, its fittings and redundant lines a sort of picturesque similitude with Gothic architecture, but also because in its breadth and beauty, it will display the color of the ink to most advantage. For the dedication shall not be printed in black after the ordinary fashion nor in white like the sermon on the Excise Laws, nor in red, after the mode of Mr. Dibdin's half titles, but in the colour of that Imperial encaustic ink which by the laws of the Roman Empire it was death for any but the Roman Emperor to use."

"The Britons live in a free country where every man may use what coloured ink seemeth good to him and put as much gall in it as he pleases or any other ingredient whatsoever."

A story that the present writer is unable to verify is that the dedication was printed with a peculiar Indian ink made for the Emperor of China and which he shared with either the Emperor of Austria or the Emperor of Russia, but not with both.

The first edition is getting very scarce and the one that Mr. Marble speaks of as being printed by Harper & Brothers in 1836, and which, as I am well informed, is the only publication of it printed in America, is also growing very hard to find. The first issue brings a high price. The copy above was taken from had its first three volumes of the first issue and its later three of the first edition, but, alack, is lacking its seventh. In the editions of the book printed and published by the "Longmans" who printed the first, there are those of 1848 and 1853, in one large volume, which contains all the matter in the seven volumes. I have the American edition also in the "original boards."

Whoever has dipped into the Doctor's well will want to drink and he must have a cup of his own. There are but few of these but they are kept bright, clean, and inviting for those who are thirsty. Drink and you will be refreshed.

HYMAN POLOCK ROSENBACH.

#### REVIEWS.

NORTHERN STUDIES. By Edmund Gosse. With an Introduction by Ernest Rhys. Pp. xi. and 268. London: Walter Scott.

IT is a little more than a decade since Mr. Gosse published his "Studies in the Literature of Northern Europe," which introduced English readers to some of the authors of Holland and of Scandinavia. Since that time there has been no marked increase of interest in Dutch literature, and Tesselschade and Vondel are still little more than shadows of names to most readers. But the interest in one branch of Scandinavian literature has increased very rapidly; and as the book was out of print for years past, Mr. Gosse has allowed Mr. Rhys to include his Scandinavian chapters in this cheap reprint in the Camelot Series, besides furnishing an additional chapter on Ibsen's later plays. In the meantime his own drama, "King Erik," has brought him before the public as attempting to compete with the Scandinavian historical dramatists on their own ground.

The first essay deals with Norse poetry since the country became practically an independent nation in 1814. The first real poets were Wergeland and his critic, Welhaven,—two antithetic natures, the former carelessly productive, the latter severely classic in taste and form. They open the series which proceeds with Munch, Asbjörnsen, Moe, Björnson, and Jonas Lie. Through translations the last two are known already to English readers, as also by their "Folk-Tales" are the two who preceded them. Of lesser writers Landstad is mentioned chiefly for his collection of popular songs and his hymn-book (*Kirkesalmebog*, 1869), which Mr. Gosse describes as "on a scale so huge as to be quite unfit for the use for which it was intended." This certainly is a mistake, as Landstad's book is a small and neat volume of some 500 pages, and not as bulky as either the authorized Danish hymn-book or the rival collection by Harboe and Guldberg for Norway. Of all the Norse poets it is Wergeland who has most impressed Mr. Gosse, although he is quite alive to his defects; and it is to him and Björnson that he gives most space, insisting on the latter's merit as dramatist and lyricist.

Of the two papers on Ibsen it is the first which has most value, as it introduces the reader to those metrical plays which have not been translated, and which constitute the poet's best claim to immortality. The criticism of the later prose dramas indicates that the critic, although personally acquainted with the poet, is not an Ibsenite. We agree with him in giving the highest place among these prose dramas to "The Pretenders." Then follows an account of a visit to the Lofoden (Lofoten) Islands, which interests us most by its references to Per Dass, the Scotch-Norwegian poet, whose "Nordland's Trompet" is one of the most popular of Norse books, and has acquired for him the reputation of a wizard, in spite of his clerical character.

The essay on Runeberg holds up this Finn as the chief of modern Swedish poets, and his "Ensign Stahl's Songs" as his chief work. So much has been made of Tegner, especially by

Longfellow, that this estimate will surprise many. So will this bit of criticism:

"In Tegner the old forces that battled in Swedish literature had found a common ground, and, as it were, an apotheosis. There were no longer academic writers who loved the old French rules, 'Phosphorists' who outdid Tieck and Novalis in mysticism, Gothic poets who sought to reconcile the antique Scandinavian-myths to elegant manners and modern thoughts; all these warring groups united in Tegner or were extinguished by him. Between Tegner and Runeberg the natural link is wanting. This link consists, it appears to me, in Longfellow, who is an anomaly in American literature, but who has the full character of a Swedish poet, and who, had he been born in Sweden, would have completed exactly that chain of style that ought to unite the idealism of Tegner to the realism of Runeberg. The poem of 'Evangeline' has really no place in Anglo-Saxon poetry; in Swedish it would accurately express a stage in the progress of literature which is now unfilled. It is known that Mr. Longfellow has cultivated the language of Sweden with much assiduity, and has contemplated literary life in that country with all the unconscious affection of a changeling."

The last two chapters describe "the National Theatre of Denmark,"—which Mr. Gosse regards as the only really national theatre of modern Europe—and "Four Danish Poets," to wit, Bp. Grundtvig, Bödtcher, Andersen, and Paludan-Müller. No man has affected the life of any modern country more powerfully than has Grundtvig, whom Mr. Gosse saw and heard preach not long before his death. His reach of genuine popularity is comparable only to that of Burns, and unlike Burns he has touched the people on the gravest and most earnest as well as the lighter sides of life, his hymns, especially his exquisite wedding hymn, being as much part of the people's treasures as his songs and his ballads. And his influence upon both church and school has been pervasive. Bödtcher, the friend of Thorwaldsen, was a poet of no popular gifts but a lyrst of exquisite finish, comparable to Gray. Andersen is a household word, but he hardly improves on a closer acquaintance. Paludan-Müller ranks with Christian Winther as the most notable Danish literary poet of recent times. (The two died within a week of each other at the close of 1876.) His constitutional melancholy infects his works, which frequently have a cynical character, especially his epic, "Adam-Homo," which is his finest book. Mr. Gosse seems inclined to prefer his exquisite lyric dramas of the type of Mr. Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon."

Mr. Gosse writes well and in a reverent spirit, with a clear insight into the literary quality of the poetry he has under consideration, and also with that direct personal interest in the writers which is the charm of good criticism.

ON SAMENESS AND IDENTITY. A Psychological Study: Being a Contribution to the Foundations of a Theory of Knowledge. By George Stuart Fullerton. [Publications of the University of Pennsylvania: Philosophical Series, edited by Profs. Fullerton and Cattell.] Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

This is the first of the publications of the University Press, from which we expect very solid contributions to science in coming years. The reader who is new to metaphysical discussion will think Prof. Fullerton's "study" solid enough, and at the same time subtle enough to meet any demand for those qualities. He finds that the very elementary conception of identity is a source of befuddlement in discussing all sorts of philosophical questions, and that so far from there being but one sense in which two things are said to be the same, there are seven such senses of the word, which require to be distinguished carefully. He illustrates this by the discussion of the Lockean, the Berkeleyan, and the Scotch theory of our knowledge of an external world, maintaining that when words are used with careful discrimination, the Berkeleyan view will be found to be that of common sense and sound logic.

But here comes in the retort that our belief in our own substantial existence is just as much a matter of inference as is the existence of a material substance in which the qualities of matter, made known to us by our senses, may be supposed to inhere. Prof. Fullerton does not shrink from the inference. He insists that all we know of self is that it is an idea or phenomenon given in consciousness. Just as in dealing with the external world, he rejected the supposition of there being a "substance" or "noumenon" underlying the ideas or phenomena given in consciousness, so in dealing with the internal world, he refuses to accept the supposition of a mental "substance" or "noumenon" underlying the phenomena of consciousness. This has been assumed to amount to scepticism as regards personal identity, and as thus overthrowing the foundations of moral responsibility. That no such consequences result Prof. Fullerton undertakes to show, using to this end his careful discrimination as to the different meanings of the term "sameness."

In the second part of the study he applies the tests he has laid down for the discrimination of things confounded to Heraclitus, Cratylus, Parmenides, Gorgias, Plato, Aristotle, Pyrrho, the Real-

ists and Nominalists of the Middle Ages, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke, Berkeley, Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, Dr. McCosh and Prof. Clifford, showing how each and all of these have run into paralogisms for want of right discrimination as to the meaning of the term "identity."

**ARABIC AUTHORS.** A Manual of Arabian History and Literature. By F. F. Arbuthnot. London: William Heinemann. 1890.

The title of this book indicates a very useful work. The person of average cultivation knows little about the history of the Arabs and less about their literature. Mohammedanism with its vast following, the great period of Arabic culture, bridging over as it did the darkest period of the Middle Ages, is all an unknown quantity to English readers. We regret not being able to say that Mr. Arbuthnot has filled this gap. The pre-Mohammedan period, concerning which something at least is known, is passed over with a bare mention. There is not even an allusion to the labors of the archaeologists and epigraphers in this field. Of the Mohammedan period the statements are accurate, but they partake of the character of a note book rather than a history. Nowhere does the author rise to a comprehensive survey or a general view. The treatment of the literature is much more satisfactory. The famous Muallakat, the poems written in gold and suspended in the Temple of Mecca, the literary side of the Koran, the anti-Mohammedan poets, all receive a sympathetic notice. The mental activity consequent upon the growth of Mohammedanism was great. Works on Law, Alchemy, Astronomy, Grammar, Geography, and Travel, with treatises on History, Lexicography, Philosophy, and Medicine, abound in addition to the works in what may be called pure literature. The princes considered it a meritorious work to have books translated out of the Greek and Syriac. Skill in translation became hereditary, and this work was frequently done by successive generations of the same family. In Astronomy there was great activity, and we find not only treatises on the stars but also on the manufacture and use of instruments of precision.

In Spain Arab cultivation reached a high point, as the University and libraries of Cordova testify. Even in modern times there is much activity in what we would call compilation, dignified by the Arabs as history and biography. A special chapter on Mohammed, and a stupid narration of some charming Arabic tales, complete the work. Throughout the author exhibits a curious desire to avoid foot-notes, putting even bibliographical references in the text. However, the book is the best manual at hand on the subject, and it will serve its purpose until something better comes along.

C. A.

**MARIA, A SOUTH AMERICAN ROMANCE.** By Jorge Isaacs; translated by Rollo Osgood. Introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. New York: Harper & Bros. 1890.

Nothing is more still and tranquil than the pools left high on the shore by the receding tide. The great wave of Spanish exploration and civilization receded long ago from our Southern continent, leaving behind numerous settlements essentially Spanish in their characteristics, that long preserved untouched many of the habits and traditions of the old civilization. Their simplicity was not the "primitiveness" of parts of the parent country, slowly decaying under the cruel pressure of rapidly developing surrounding states. The little settlements lived their own life, and held to their own traditions of culture and elegance, untainted by commercial fever. The story of Mariá, written twenty years ago, in Bogotá, seems to take us far away from the life of to-day, with its little touches of patriarchal habits amid great elegance and luxury. Isaacs was the son of an English Jew, married to a woman of Spanish race. He was born in the state of Cauca, but in manhood he made Bogotá his home. Mr. Janvier, in his pleasantly written Introduction, quotes a contemporary commercial American, who says in a derogatory tone: "The natives are not of an industrious or mechanical turn of mind. At Bogotá they think a great deal more of literary pursuits than of manufacturing." In such a little, refined, self-centred community, Isaacs found ready appreciation of his verses, and his novel "Mariá" became "the admiration and delight of his audience."

Formed in the school of Chateaubriand and Lamartine, Isaacs has preserved a simplicity and truthfulness of style that saves him from the false note of sentimentalism. His descriptions of the magnificent scenery and the patriarchal life of his native State, are so direct and genuine in tone that they give a wholesome and cheerful setting to the somewhat morbid tragedy of the love story,—for love is the central theme, absorbing as it can be to one of the Latin race. The heroine has the beauty and sweetness and childlike ignorance that seems the common type among the provincial Spanish women. But the romance, though exquisitely pure and natural, has no mental interest. Mariá does not have to be wooed to be won, and her innocent, loving nature has no opportunity to develop, for her doom, a fatal inherited disease, advances upon

her like a slowly gathering cloud. The charm of the book lies in the simple descriptions of the life of the people, the small farmers that live side by side with the great, wealthy proprietors. In a climate where nature supplies all the necessities of life with the minimum of effort, existence does not seem a struggle, and monotony is not dullness where restlessness is unknown. Any one who has personal knowledge of the grace and charm of the family life among the cultivated Spanish Americans, will readily recognize the truth of the picture in this respect. The translation is probably accurate, but has little literary merit, as in the conversations, in particular, one constantly feels a stiffness and want of fluency and idiomatic expressions that make them seem heavy and tiresome.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IT was stated recently in this column that Prof. James Bryce had declined the offer of the Boston Lyceum Bureau to "manage" him during a course of lectures in America. At that time Mr. Bryce was disinclined to this idea, but he has reconsidered, and has now written to Major Pond accepting the proposition. The lectures will begin in October.

Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," and Bret Harte's "Waif of the Plains" and "Heritage of Dedlow Marsh," are the latest American books reprinted in the Tauchnitz Series.

The truth and earnestness of Sir Edwin Arnold's study of Japanese institutions is declared to be "really marvelous." Sir Edwin will not leave Japan until September. He is giving that country more attention than all the rest of his world's survey put together.

D. C. Heath & Co. will add to their Series of German texts, "Selections from Heine's Poems," edited by Prof. Horatio S. White of Cornell University.

The famous French publishing house of Firmin-Didot has undertaken to do something new in the way of advertising its publications. In a dozen large show-cases, resting upon movable iron supports easily folded, it is sending samples of its wares all over Europe, particularly to cities where French books and styles of publications are not well-known. Advertisements in the local newspapers inform the inhabitants that on such a day and in such a hotel the exposition will be open, and the employee who accompanies the exhibition furnishes all necessary explanations. Nothing is sold on the spot, but specimens are to be seen and orders can be given.

Estes & Lauriat now have their long-promised two-volume edition of George Eliot's "Romola" in press. It contains a number of superior tinted photo-etchings. A limited, *de luxe*, issue of this edition will be still more elaborate in paper and binding,—the other essentials, as we understand it, being the same as in the main edition.

A complete edition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's poetry is about to appear in a single volume. In form it will resemble the single volume of Lord Tennyson's verse; but it will not be printed in double columns. This edition will contain everything that is in the last three-volume edition, and there will be added the poem on "Kaiser" from the *Fortnightly Review*, and an "Horatian Echo," written in 1847.

Edward Fitzgerald's revision of the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam, is to be reprinted by Macmillan & Co. from their collected edition of Fitzgerald's writings.

The old and well-known firm of F. A. Perthes, Gotha, has been converted into a limited publishing company.

Shelley's centenary, August 4, 1892, is to be celebrated by the publication of Mr. F. S. Ellis's "Lexical-Concordance" to his poems. It is said that this will equal in bulk Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's "Concordance" to Shakespeare. Oddly enough, this tribute to an expelled Oxford student is to be printed at the University Press. Mr. Ellis has spent six years in the preparation of this work, which contains 125,000 references to Shelley's writings. Mr. Bernard Quaritch will publish the volume.

A new edition of Mary Wollstonecraft's "Rights of Women" is in preparation in London, to which Mrs. Fawcett will contribute an Introduction.

Mr. W. J. Loftie, the historian of London, and the author of a work on the parish of Kensington, is preparing "London City: its People, Streets, Traffic, Buildings, History," which will contain some two hundred and fifty illustrations from drawings by Mr. W. Luker, Jr.

"The Mark of the Beast" is the title of a story, clearly realistic, which has just been completed by Katherine Woods, author of "Metzerott, Shoemaker."

Mr. Stanley has asked that the appearance of Mr. Herbert Ward's "Five Years with the Congo Cannibals" be deferred until October. This is no more than just to the Stanley book.

The Book Conference at Antwerp will be held this year on August 7, 8, and 9, in the rooms of the Cercle Artistique. The Secretary of the Organizing Committee announces that "We now possess the adhesions of 280 notable persons in different countries. Besides these adherents, some of the persons invited inform us of the impossibility of their attending the session of the Conference, sending at the same time proofs of their interest and vows for the success of the meeting."

Mr. Field has retired from the London firm of Field & Tuer, and Mr. Andrew Tuer will continue the publishing business under the style of the Leadenhall Press.

"Waysfaring in France" is the title of a book by Mr. E. H. Barker, which Messrs. Bentley & Son will shortly publish. It describes the scenery and buildings of archaeological interest, and the customs and character of the people in various districts of Gascony, Dauphiné, Languedoc, Brittany, and Alsace.

The first prize offered for a story by the McClure Syndicate has been won by Flora Longhead of San Francisco, author of the "Man who was Guilty."

Sampson Low & Co. are to publish an English edition of Mrs. Deland's new story, "Sidney." They anticipate a large demand for it.

Bradley & Woodruff, Boston, offer \$900 in prizes for manuscripts of "moral stories" adapted for Sunday-school and home reading. Only American authors are allowed to compete; the stories must make a book of at least 400 pages of about 300 words to a page, and the manuscripts must be sent in before January 1, 1891.

The Lothrop Company have in press "Round the World with the Blue Jackets," by Lieut. H. E. Rhoades. It describes a journey in the American man-of-war *Iroquois*.

Macmillan & Co. will publish several volumes of Charles Kingsley's sermons as parts of their cheap edition of Kingsley's writings. They will appear at the rate of one volume a month. In all, the Kingsley set will consist of twenty-nine volumes.

Mr. Frank D. Sherman will publish through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the autumn, a new volume of poems, entitled "Lyrics for a Lute."

The Scribners have brought suit against Solomon Zickel to prevent him from infringing their copyright in Stanley's "Darkest Africa." Judge Lacombe, in the New York Circuit Court, at New York, granted a temporary injunction.

M. Halévy, author of "Abbé Constantin," announces that he is about to cease writing, having become tired of literary work. He has a novel in hand, but has some doubts if he will ever complete it, as composition has become very fatiguing to him.

The J. G. Cupples Co. announce an illustrated "Life of Paul Revere," by Elbridge H. Goss.

Among the books of the autumn will be a continuation of Prof. Mahaffy's "Greek Life and Thought," treating of the period from Polybius to Plutarch. The Professor may be a Grecian authority, but he slipped up badly recently in discoursing on American politics and society.

Charlotte M. Yonge is one of the most industrious and voluminous of writers. She is now said to be engaged on her 101st book.

A writer in the *Book Buyer* says: Jules Verne was in the United States for a couple of weeks many years ago, and hopes to visit this country again. But the French are not travelers, and as his health is not the best his wish may never be realized. He would be warmly welcomed, for he is cheery, hearty, and genial, and would find and make many friends.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A YOUNG Philadelphian is among those especially to be noted as writers for the August magazines. This is Mr. Richard Harding Davis, a son of Mr. L. Clarke Davis, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the novelist. He has contributions in both *Harper's* and the *Century*, showing force, fancy, and power of expression. The special literary aptitudes of his parents are evidently to be emphasized in Mr. Davis, junior.

The *No Name Magazine*, Baltimore, has in its August issue, besides other matter, a letter by Jefferson Davis, found recently, (as is stated), reviewing the attacks of some of the leading Confederate officers,—Beauregard, Johnston, Imboden,—on the Commissary department of the "Confederacy." These were published in the *Century* magazine, and the remarks of Mr. Davis upon them

are very sharp. The *No Name Magazine*, it may be mentioned, prints articles "received from subscribers only." This is a quaint feature.

The poem of John G. Whittier, on "Haverhill," the publishers of the *Atlantic* say, appears in its complete and perfect form only in the August issue of that magazine. None of the newspapers which have printed it have given it in full and accurately.

#### THE DECOLLETE IN MODERN LIFE.<sup>1</sup>

A GOOD lady of Puritan training (but, let it be added, of thorough education and generous culture) took a trip abroad in middle life under circumstances which required her to chaperon some young friends to the French opera. She was the object of infinite *babinage* when it was discovered that during the performance of the ballet she always shut her eyes. A prominent literary man, himself used to the world and the ways thereof, urged earnestly upon the author the publication of this paper, saying, "In my humble opinion, the ideal of propriety held by what is called society has absolutely no relation to the moral sense. To take a point: when I see the ease, nay, the eagerness, with which our young girls attend and seem to prefer those plays where the ballet is enough to make any gentleman uncomfortable, I am confused. What does it mean?"

What does it mean, indeed? Is the sense of modesty declining among our women? Or, to put the question more exactly, is it falling behind the onward motion of other fine forms of progress? Is it the laggard in the great race of the higher evolution? The writer is no crusader against the theatre, though not a frequenter of it, but has personally often shared the editor's wince at the attitude of the present race of young ladies toward the indelicacies of the stage. There is a *sang froid*, an ease in the presence of atrocious scenes, which is amazing. The dropped eyelid, the mounting blush, the protest of maiden modesty against sights and suggestions from which any pure girl ought to revolt,—when do we see these signs of outraged womanly nature? Admitting all that we must or should of the usefulness of a refined and a cleanly drama, and doing full justice to its best possible and best actual facts, nevertheless it remains undisputed that very good people encourage very bad things in our theatre and opera, and that our women give their full share of this encouragement. Our stage exhibits moral monstrosity to the edge of abomination. No one denies this, any more than we deny the intellectual stimulus of Booth's "Hamlet," or the moral usefulness of Mrs. Vincent in the Boston Museum. The power of Irving, the purity of Modjeska, the wit of Gilbert-Sullivan, do not deter the popular playwright from innuendoes which disgrace his play, or prevent the spectacular *danses* from indulging the public taste with indecencies which no matron ought to witness; while the fathers of our girls pay two dollars and a half a seat for the privilege of exposing their daughters to sights which ought to be suppressed under the law prohibiting the exhibition of obscene pictures.

There is an indescribable expression of the eye,—every fine observer knows it,—which distinguishes a modest girl from a matron. Look for it in the eyes of our girls to-day. It is missing so often, it is replaced by another so unwelcome, so worldly-wise, so unpleasantly experienced, that we shrink with a sense of having lost the most precious thing in girlhood. It is not our purpose to prove here that the lax theatrical view of life is largely responsible for this, but only to ask, by the way, how far it may be responsible. Better, like the Puritan lady, to shut the eyes when the ballet comes. Better a simple, serious, unworldly ignorance of the low and vicious coming in the name of the high and cultured. Better, a thousand-fold, the instinct of modesty which cannot see a coarse sight, than the cool, indifferent, ungirlish familiarity with criminal suggestions which is now the fashion among us.

Let it be said that the theatre has always existed, has always deserved moral stricture, and has always been frequented by refined women. What then? Suppose it were said that the advance in moral refinement is too great, or ought to be too great, to justify the rudeness of the past, and that our women ought to be the first to feel the uplifting standard, and our young girls the first to illustrate it. If they are not, why are they not?

Probably the influence of the spectacular stage in coarsening the delicate instincts is more than shared by some of the social customs of our homes. Take, for instance, the promiscuous dances favored by what we call society. One need not be a Quaker or a Puritan, a hermit or a devotee, to turn with disgust and distrust from offenses against a refined taste accepted by dancing people as evidences of it. When all is said that may be,—and much can be said,—of the beauty, of the innocence, of the grace of

"Music and measure  
Set to pleasure,"

<sup>1</sup>Extracts from the article by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in *The Forum* magazine for August.

of the pure delights afforded to irreproachable people by our dancing customs, enough remains in the illustrations offered by the liberties of the ball room to startle any disinterested observer. Any fashion which gives to a *roué* the right to clasp a pure woman in his arms and hold her for the length of an intoxicating piece of music, is below moral defense. I firmly believe that the time will come when our present license in this respect will be regarded as we now regard the practices attending the worship of Aphrodite. It might be said that the nautch dance is modesty beside our waltz. Bluntly, to one who knows the facts behind our gayest social scenes, how far do we seem to have advanced beyond the Congo idea of a social entertainment? The groves of Ishtar were more frank about it. The drawing rooms of polite America veil and evade the eternal, unutterable, identical thing.

Let it be said that dancing has always existed, and has always been the subject of moral rebuke. Undoubtedly. But suppose it be said that moral ideas have reached a height, or ought to have reached it, where the more indelicate forms of what could easily be kept an innocent and exquisite amusement should not be tolerable; and let us ask, why do our refined men and women,—especially our refined men, who understand the actual working of these evils better than their partners,—tolerate them? Let it be suggested again, how far is the contradiction between our dancing habits and the natural progress of delicacy responsible for other licenses which have crept into social preserves? There was a time when well-bred society stigmatized those little personal liberties which brush the bloom from the heart, at least as earnestly as it would discourage the eating of peas with a knife, or the disposition to say "Haow."

It is to be feared that the very excellent parents who compose our "select circles" have no more intelligent idea of the amusements affected by the "set" with whom their sons and daughters disport themselves, than they have of the entertainments of a factory holiday or a firemen's picnic.

A lady reared in the traditions of high birth and gentle training of a generation ago, has a certain exquisite innocence herself, like an ideal girl's, which prevents her from appreciating the perils of her children. She who would have thought it a moral lapse to allow a young man, without right, to hold her hand; she whose lips were never touched by man until she gave them to her plighted lover; she who went to her husband as unmarred as an ideal in a dream, does not readily perceive or accept the conditions of a lowered moral standard. Is it not enough to be a lady? Is not my girl the daughter of her mother? Read your girl's eyes, you lovely lady of the Brahman birth and sweet soul. Question her. She may return you the clear, heavenly look of the heart of your own high youth, and Heaven bless her! Far be it from me to mutter and croak, as if a modest maid were an extinct curiosity. But, if she has passed from under your shelter and beyond your standards; if she has been what we call "gay"; if she has tossed a good deal in the foam of young people's frolics; if she has had some mock of a chaperon, or none at all; if she has sat in the parlor alone till midnight with a young man once too often; if, in short, she has drifted on the current of existing social streams,—question her; question her.

A few weeks ago, I read through, for the first time in my life, one of those volumes which one does not care, after reading, to leave upon the center table. The name and fame of the author, his well-known high moral standards, and the intense religious character which he is understood to cultivate—these beguiled me, and I did read. Here is the man who has been treated by literary critics as a second Christ, and who, despite certain slips in taste which we all recognize, has certainly moral motives of a very high and noble order. Here is he who has been boldly called the greatest novelist of this or any age or of any tongue. May we not trust Tolstoi, to the extent of one very small story published with what we cannot deny to be the highest moral aim? One would have thought so. But if his last volume be a fair specimen of what we are to expect of the genius, of the morality, of the modesty, of the true art of our times, may Heaven save us, and the author too! Silence upon him. Let him put his hand to his mouth, and his mouth in the dust, and stay there. Tolstoi's chief mistake in the abominable little, true, coarse, well-meant, and ill-executed book, is one of art. He has overlooked the circumstance that the novel is not a medical treatise. He has converted the pen of the story-writer into the probe of the physician. Tolstoi's psychology is nothing but physiology. His unpardonable fault is one of literary taste. He lacks more than refinement; he lacks simple human decency; and that is the beginning and end of the matter.

If civilization implies a high degree of delicacy, if the lack of delicacy betokens the savage, and if we are falling behind our times in personal modesty, it is well to put the situation in a few of those blunt words which appeal to human pride. Many a man or woman is kept virtuous from vanity. Our sense of superior

delicacy is, after all, a tremendous moral support. Many of us would rather be called criminal than coarse. To be known as unrefined is the pit of social degradation. Convince the half-nude waltzing woman that she is not a lady but a savage, and she will clothe herself and invent a new dance. Convince the writer of indelicate literature that he is not an artist but a savage, and he will burn his manuscripts and discover a new literary fashion. Let us draw the lines clearly, and having done that, abide by them. Society always respects her own restrictions, no matter how she may treat those of a higher and truer life. Make it fashionable to be decent, and the day is won.

#### CURRENT EXCERPTS.

##### THE BLAINE-SALISBURY CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia Ledger.

If those of our people who read and consider the Behring Sea correspondence between our State Department and that of Great Britain will leave out of the account party prejudice and the desire to uphold statements made in ignorance of the facts,—and consider it wholly as fair-minded Americans,—they can hardly fail to conclude that Mr. Blaine has the best of the argument against Lord Salisbury in all that pertains to the bad neighborly and aggressive conduct of the British and Canadian sealers in that sea since 1885-86, and likewise the best of the argument against Lord Salisbury in regard to the course of the British Government in the encouragement it gives to the mischief-making Canadians.

This is the pith and marrow of the controversy,—at present,—of the voluminous correspondence,—outside of the fog that Sir Julian Paunceforte, and his Lordship of Salisbury, and the Canadians, are raising about "free navigation" of the "open sea," and the right of everybody to catch seal in the Alaskan waters outside of the "three mile territorial limit." As to whether the right to make Behring Sea a "closed sea" exists anywhere, the *Ledger* makes no point. The things first to be decided are: What rights, as to the fur seal fisheries in that sea and in the Alaskan waters generally, were possessed by Russia, and were acquired from that country by the United States? Have those rights, prior to the years 1885-86, given to Russia and to the United States the undisturbed possession, regulation, and control of the fur seal fisheries of that region? Beginning in 1885-86 (with rare exceptions before), have British Canadian vessels and crews been making unfriendly, aggressive, and destructive incursions into those waters in the face of energetic objections on the part of the United States? If they have (and this is indisputable), is it anything but fair and reasonable and just for the United States to ask the British Government to restrain Canadian vessels from committing these alleged aggressions until the foundation of their claim to do so shall be inquired into and determined; that in the meantime they shall be so restrained; and in the default of such restraint that the United States shall prevent such British Canadian vessels from committing the acts of trespass and spoliation of which our government complains?

Surely that is fair and reasonable; but instead of recognizing the reason and equity of the case and the obligations of good neighborship, Lord Salisbury puts his government in the position of upholding the Canadians in their unneighborly, aggressive, and offensive proceedings—begins a time-consuming negotiation, in the course of which he professes a great deal of solicitude for an amicable adjustment, but does nothing to bring it about—shifts his ground and dodges around—gets himself enmeshed in subterfuges, false statements, and garbled or mutilated diplomatic documents (taking these at second-hand, we suspect) and ultimately suggesting an arbitration under impossible conditions, which seems only to have been made for the purpose of being rejected, —and proposing that, until such arbitration shall have been held and made an award, the United States shall not interfere with the marauders, but quietly permit their fur seal fisheries to be despoiled!

To this proposition President Harrison and Secretary Blaine say no—and they should have an undivided Congress and country at their back in maintenance of that attitude. What our government insists upon is that Great Britain and all other governments shall concede to the United States in those waters the same rights, jurisdiction, and authority that Great Britain and the United States conceded to Russia, before the acquisition of Alaska by the United States, which rights came to us at the time of that acquisition. Insisting upon this, our government, at the same time, expresses its willingness to concede to Great Britain all the rights which that government had in Behring sea before and at the time when Alaska became an American possession. But while asserting and conceding such rights the United States are not willing to permit the Canadian marauders to despoil and ruin our seal fisheries until the discussion of such rights and claims shall be concluded. By that time not a seal might be left in Alaskan waters!

#### EFFECT OF COPYRIGHT ON AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Edmund Gosse, in The Fortnightly Review.

BUT when Copyright passes at length, when some morning we wake up to read that America has wiped off this stain upon her character, what is to be the result? The first result, one fears, will be a great disappointment to scores of moderately distinguished English authors, who imagine that Congress has—but to legalize the status of foreign intellectual property in America, to double or even treble their receipts. There is a good deal of vague and optimistic hope felt in literary circles and nourished, I am afraid, not a little by rose-colored beams darted through the spectacles of our friend, Mr. Walter Besant, to whom the profession of author owes so immense a debt for his encouragement, sympathy, and active partisanship. It is ugly to throw cold water on these hopes, but what are the facts? Certain persons,—perhaps at the extreme limit, fifteen authors, male and female,—will experience an instant and large increase in the value of their future property. A considerable number of other authors, almost wholly novelists, will be able to make rather better terms than they make now, and will secure somewhat improved receipts. But the bulk of the writing tribe, and among them some

who have the most celebrated of living names, will find that American copyright improves their financial condition not an iota. Unless books are comparatively short, unless they are strictly popular in character, unless they have some sudden impulse given them from without, they are, at the present time, when they could be snatched for nothing, not reprinted in America. I may mention a case which is sufficiently startling. As I am positively assured, Darwin's "Origin of Species" and his "Descent of Man," the former now more than thirty years old, have never been reprinted in America, no pirate having cared to compete with the New York firm which buys plates of the editions of those great works from Darwin's English publishers. If this be really the fact, it is one which is calculated to moderate the hopes of English producers of all literary wares except novels, since Darwin's property in his books must have been precisely, or almost precisely, the same during those thirty years, as it would have been if copyright had existed all that time.

The people who will benefit from the adoption of copyright, and that instantly and largely, are the authors of America. The present condition of the law is positively annihilating American literature. It is becoming more and more difficult every year for a young novelist to publish a book in the United States. The publishers must have great faith in his present vigor and in his future popularity to print his volumes for him. Who is going to buy these new and unknown books at six shillings each, when he can get Meredith and Norris and Mrs. O'Leary for a small fraction of that sum? We are apt, in this country, to form a false idea of the condition of the literary market in America. As a matter of fact the number of persons who support themselves entirely by literature is at present very much smaller in America than in England. Because there are three or four great magazines and reviews which pay well, and which are lavish in their terms when they wish to secure European contributors of eminence, we imagine that to wield a pen in the United States is to incur the fate of Danaë, and to wallow in gold. But this is an error. These great hospitable magazines are few, and they share a monopoly. They are not flanked, as the leading English reviews are, by a numerous body of more or less flourishing and paying magazines. In America you sink from the great periodical almost abruptly to the newspaper; and the pressure may be gathered from a statement made in the June number of the *Century Magazine*, to the effect that its editor has been obliged to reject 8,500 manuscripts during the last two years. The first direct action of the Copyright Law, when it passes, will be to destroy an immense crop of base English fiction, and to give the young American novelist, of the better class, a chance of being heard. It will also, it is to be hoped, put a good deal more money into the pockets of our few leading novelists. It appears to me Utopian to imagine that, for some time to come, it will do much more in a financial direction.

#### THE COST OF LIVING IN MOUNT DESERT.

President Chas. W. Eliot, in *The Century*.

The cost of bringing up a family of five or six children comfortably in the town of Mount Desert does not exceed \$250 a year if the house, a garden-patch, and a cow-pasture be already provided from savings of the husband and wife before marriage, and if the family, as a whole, have normal health and strength. Very few heads of families earn more than that sum in a year; for, although a day's wages in summer is commonly \$1.75, work is scarce, the winter is long, and few men can get more than five months' employment at these wages in a year. The men and boys of a family can, however, do much for the common support, even when there is no work at wages to be had. They can catch and cure fish, dig clams, trap lobsters, pick the abundant blueberries on the rocky hills in August, and shoot ducks at the seasons of migration. Wild nature still yields to the skillful seeker a considerable quantity of food without price. Dwellers in a city may wonder how it is possible for a family to live so cheaply, but there is no mystery about it. There is no rent to pay; the schools are free; water costs nothing; the garden-patch yields potatoes and other vegetables, and the pasture milk and butter; two kerosene lamps and a lantern supply all the artificial light needed, at a cost not exceeding \$2 a year; the family do all their own work without waste; there is but one fire, except on rare occasions, and that single fire is a stove which delivers all its heat into the house; the wife and daughters knit the family stockings, mittens, and mufflers, mend all the clothes, and for the most part make all their own. The ready-made clothing which the men buy at the stores is very cheap (\$10 to \$15 a suit), being made of cotton with but a small admixture of wool. The cloth is strong and warm, and looks fairly well when new, but soon fades and wears shabby. For children the old clothes of the elders are cut down, the wear being thus brought on new places. The Hessian country girl wears proudly her grandmother's woolen petticoats, and well she may, for they are just as good and handsome as they were sixty years ago. A Scotch shepherd's all-wool plaid withstands the wind and the rain for a lifetime. The old Swiss porter, who is carrying the mounted traveler's valise over the Gemmi, puts on a thick woolen jacket of a rich brown color when the shower begins, with the remark, "The rain won't wet me, sir; this coat has kept me dry for twenty-five years." The American farmer and laborer use no such good materials as these, and therefore they and their children look shabby most of the time; but their clothes are very cheap in first cost, and, like the cotton clothes of the Chinese, they answer the main purposes of all clothing. In a city the best clothes of the family must be often put on, in the country but seldom. Shoes and boots must be bought for the whole household, but these articles are also very cheap in New England, and the coarser sorts are durable in proportion to their price. For protection from rain the Mount Desert man who is obliged to be out-of-doors in bad weather uses, in sailor fashion, not rubber clothing, but suits of oiled cotton cloth, which keep out not only water but wind, last long, and cost little (\$2 to \$3 a suit). However hard it may be for city people to understand it, the fact remains that \$250 a year is a sum adequate to the comfortable and wholesome support of a family of seven or eight persons in the town of Mount Desert, provided that a house, a garden, and a pasture are secured to them.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- PEARL POWDER. A Novel. By Annie Edwardes. Pp. 414. Paper. \$0.50  
Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- REFERENCE HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By E. H. Gurney. Pp. 114. \$0.85. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Horace E. Scudder. Pp. 286. \$0.60. New York and Chicago: Taintor Bros. & Co.
- A FIRST READER. By Anna B. Badlam. Pp. 159. \$0.35. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
- THE REFORMED PRIMER AND FIRST READER. By Louis Heilprin. Pp. 126. New York and London: Babyhood Publishing Company.
- POEMS OF THE PLAINS, AND SONGS OF THE SOLITUDES. [Etc.] By Thomas Browne Peacock. Biographical Sketch and Critical Remarks by Prof. T. D. Supllee. Pp. 305. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- EXPATRIATION: A Novel. By the author of "Aristocracy." Pp. 307. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THE LEADING FACTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By D. H. Montgomery. Pp. 359. \$1.00. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- RARAHU; OR, THE MARRIAGE OF LOTI. By Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by Clara Bell. Pp. 296. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.
- THE BANK TRAGEDY. A Novel. By Mary R. P. Hatch. Pp. 427. New York: Welch, Fracker Co.

#### DRIFT.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* finds its "boycott" suggestion fall very flat indeed. But for a day or two it was encouraged to hope it might win favor. In an editorial article it recalled the fact that thirty years ago, "when the abolitionists were about to capture the Government," an Atlanta paper published a black list of the Republican merchants of New York, and urged Southern business men to withdraw their trade. The *Constitution* then proceeded to say:

"The black list and the threat behind it sent a chill through Northern commercial circles. In New York the Southern feeling became so active that the people seriously discussed the proposition to secede from the Union and become a free city like Hamburg. Later, when secession was a lurid fact, and the two sections were engaged in a death grapple, New York suddenly stood by the Union under bayonet rule; but her citizens finally revolted when a draft was about to be enforced, and for three or four days the streets of the city ran in blood."

This sort of reminiscence will certainly make an unfavorable impression on every sort of readers, including, as we believe, the vast majority of thinking people in the South. It is true that such events occurred, but who recalls them with satisfaction?

Extract from a private letter from a lady at Bedford Springs, Pa., to THE AMERICAN:

"I found some persons in New England who were interested in Pennsylvania politics, and enjoyed, as I did, the editorial in THE AMERICAN on 'The Betrayal at Harrisburg.' I am glad that there are some Republicans left who have 'the courage of their convictions.' In Massachusetts I was more than once ashamed of my State when I heard how people talked about us."

#### GULIELMUS REX.

The folk who lived in Shakspeare's day  
And saw that gentle figure pass  
By London Bridge—his frequent way,—  
They little knew what man he was!

The pointed beard, the courteous mien,  
The equal port to high and low,  
All this they saw or might have seen—  
But not the light behind the brow!

The doublet's modest gray or brown,  
The slender sword-hilt's plain device,  
What sign had these for prince or clown?  
Few turned, or none, to scan him twice.

Yet 'twas the king of England's kings!  
The rest with all their pomp and trains  
Are moldered, half-remembered things—  
'T is he alone that lives and reigns!

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in *The Century*.

"Among the renovating forces of my later years," writes Dr. A. P. Peabody in the *Forum*, "I must name three seasons of European travel and sojourn, each of them when I was in special need of rest and relaxation. I returned each time with the feeling that I had thrown off a full half-score of the years reckoned as mine. I was between fifty and sixty years of age when I first went abroad, and I have been glad that I first saw Europe so late in life. What a man gets by foreign travel depends on what he carries with him."

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Tenth Year.

Volume XX

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##### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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#### AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE AMERICAN DURING THE PAST YEAR ARE

WALTER HOUGH, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.  
FLORENCE EARLE COATES, Philadelphia.  
PROF. HUGO RENNERT, University of Pennsylvania.  
CLARENCE WABON, Paris, France.  
CLINTON SCOLLARD, Clinton, N. Y.  
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## --:DRY:GOODS:--

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods,  
Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear,  
Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-  
made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that  
may be needed either for dress or house-furnish-  
ing purposes. It is believed that unusual induc-  
ement are offered, as the stock is among the largest  
to be found in the American market and the prices  
are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as else-  
where on similar qualities of Goods.

## INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF

CURTAINS - AND - UPHOLSTERY - GOODS

Designers and Manufacturers of  
INTERIOR ART WORK

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP

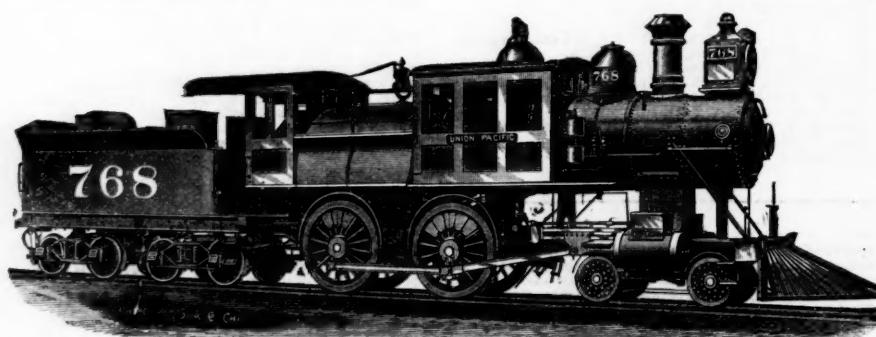
Furniture, Bedding, Feathers,  
Mattresses, Springs, etc., etc.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. SELLERS &amp; CO., INCORPORATED.

Engineers and Manufacturers of  
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.



## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROB-  
BERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

## THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia,

IN ITS  
MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,  
325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

*Charter Perpetual.*

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-  
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-  
ELRY, DEEDS, etc. taken for SAFE KEEPING on  
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

VAULT DOORS GUARDED BY THE YALE  
AND HALL TIME LOCKS.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS  
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from  
\$5 to \$200, according to size. Rooms and desks adjoining  
vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-  
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-  
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-  
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-  
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the  
COURTS, CORPORATIONS and INDIVIDUALS, and  
ACTS AS AGENT FOR THE REGISTRATION AND  
TRANSFER OF LOANS AND STOCKS OF CORPORA-  
TIONS, and in the Payment of Coupons or Registered  
Interest or Dividends. It furnishes LETTERS OF  
CREDIT Available for Traveling Purposes in all parts  
of Europe.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are  
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.  
As additional security, the Company has a special  
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its  
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without  
charge.

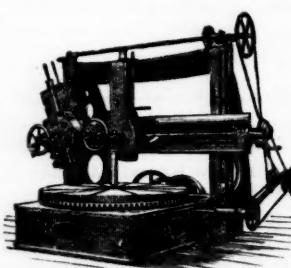
Building and vaults lighted by Edison Electric  
Light.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.  
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the  
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.  
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.  
G. S. CLARK, Safe Superintendent.

## DIRECTORS:

Stephen A. Caldwell,	John B. Gest,
Edward W. Clark,	Edward T. Steel,
George F. Tyler,	Thomas Drake,
Henry C. Gibson,	Thomas McLean,
William H. Merrick,	C. A. Griscom,
	John C. Bullitt.



## INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL  
**THE GIRARD**  
LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST  
CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. Cor. BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$2,000,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,  
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR  
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS  
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES  
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.  
Vice-President, Henry Tatnall.  
Treasurer, William N. Ely.  
Assistant Treasurer, J. Andrew Harris, Jr.  
Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.  
Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris,	William H. Jenks,
George Taber,	George Tucker Bispham,
H. H. Burroughs,	William H. Gaw,
John A. Brown, Jr.,	Samuel B. Brown,
William Massey,	Francis I. Gowen,
Benjamin W. Richards,	George H. McFadden,
John B. Garrett,	Henry Tatnall.

**The Provident**  
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.  
Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$24,253,625.08.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RE-  
CEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand,  
for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law  
to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE,  
GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER,  
AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its  
capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE  
KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the  
Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully  
elected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.  
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.  
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.  
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.  
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

## DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley,	Israel Morris,
T. Wistar Brown,	Chas. Hartshorne,
Richard Cadbury,	Wm. Gummere,
Henry Haines,	Frederic Collins,
Richard Wood,	Philip C. Garrett,
William Hacker,	Justus C. Strawbridge,
William Longstreth,	James V. Watson,
	Ass't S. Wing.

**WOOTTON LOCOMOTIVE**  
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRIC  
INTERLOCKING AND BLOCK SIGNAL  
SYSTEMS.

Every variety of Track Supplies  
Heavy Tools.  
MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The Wharton  
Railroad Switch Company,  
125 S. Fourth St., Philad'a, Pa.